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WALLACES' FARMER AND Iowa Homestead

Good Farming Clear Thinking Right Living

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Livestock Income Goes Up

SINCE early 1933, the month-by-month cash income of Iowa farmers from sales of livestock and livestock products has been steadily rising. Neighboring corn belt states, on the whole, have had the same experience.

How long will that rise continue?

Altho hog prices have passed their peak, increased volume of sales coupled with increased consumer demand, is quite likely to keep total receipts from hog sales on the upgrade thru 1936. The usual fall drop in hog prices is to be expected, of course, but if consumer demand is strong, total sales of hogs may still bring in more cash than in the fall of 1935.

Cattle prices, in a slump now, will probably have the usual seasonal rise—so far as fed cattle are concerned—in late summer or early fall.

Butterfat prices, tho bound to run into the usual summer decline, should stay above last summer.

Much depends, of course, on the increase in consumer buying power. If payrolls in cities go up 10 per cent over last year, increased supplies of livestock products can be used without much drop in price per pound, and with a considerable increase in total receipts from livestock sales.

The warning for the livestock man at present, however, is the state of the corn-hog ratio.

As our readers know, in pre-war days, Iowa farmers found that 14.4 bushels of corn were worth about 100 pounds of hog. When the ratio went above 14.4, a farmer made more by feeding corn to hogs than by selling it. The consequence is that whenever the ratio does go above 14.4, it means there is danger of an overproduction of hogs. And it also means danger of overproduction of other livestock products.

The Iowa corn-hog ratio in April, 1936, was 20.2. That means that corn is worth less than livestock by a big margin. And it means that livestock production will increase.

It's the old story of cheap feed increasing livestock production. We had a corn-hog ratio of about 20 in 1921-22. This led to increased production, and hog prices went down to $6 per hundred. Other livestock prices fell.

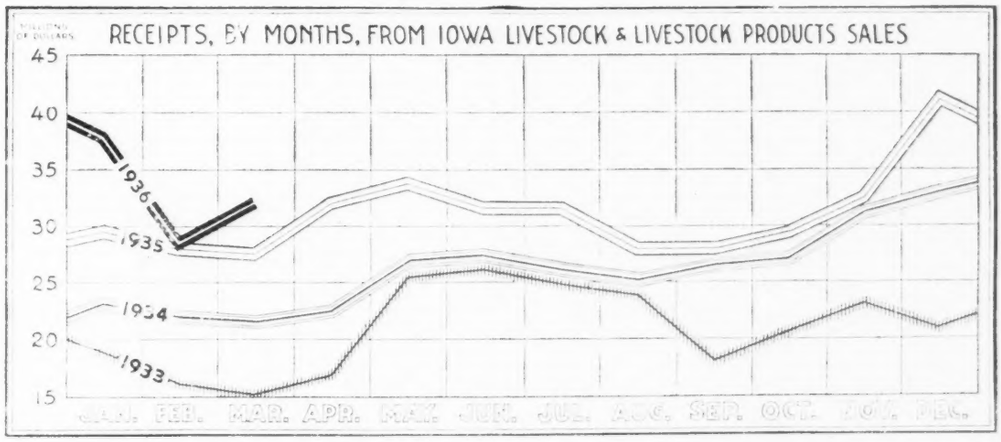
We had another corn-hog ratio of 20 in the winter of 1932-33. Farmers thought hog prices were low that winter, but the corn-hog ratio showed that we were headed for still lower prices in late 1933 and 1934. Fortunately, the New Deal stepped in with dollar devaluation, stimulus to industry, hog slaughter and corn loans, and prevented $1 hogs.

Now the danger signal is flashed again in a corn-hog ratio of over 20. Unless this is a bad corn year, prospects are that this ratio will stay high thru next fall. That means, of course, increased breeding and feeding of hogs, and of other stock.

The hog farmer has a double problem. He can not produce on the pre-depression scale safely because the foreign market has shrunk. He, and the producers of other livestock, can not even safely produce on the pre-depression scale for domestic use until wages are up to pre-depression levels. They aren't up that high yet.

TO KEEP livestock income on the up-grade, farmers may need to devise for 1937 a program that will control feed production more adequately than the soil conservation plan seems likely to do. They will need greater export outlets, which means lower tariffs on industrial imports. They will need bigger buying power for their products in the cities, which means higher payrolls.

The battle for higher farm income isn't over by a long shot. There is plenty to do if present livestock income is to be retained. There is more to do if it is to be increased.



Month-by-month cash receipts by Iowa farmers from sales of livestock and livestock products. AAA benefits are not included. Figures are from records of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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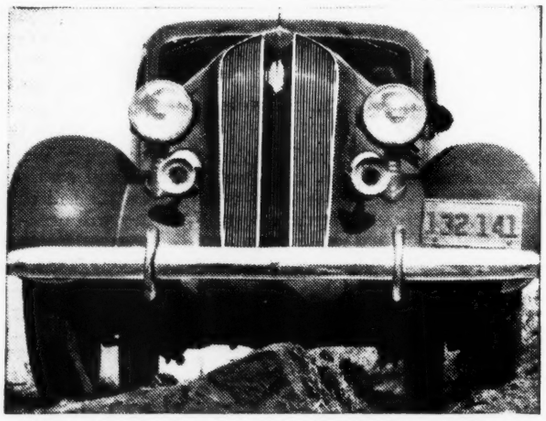

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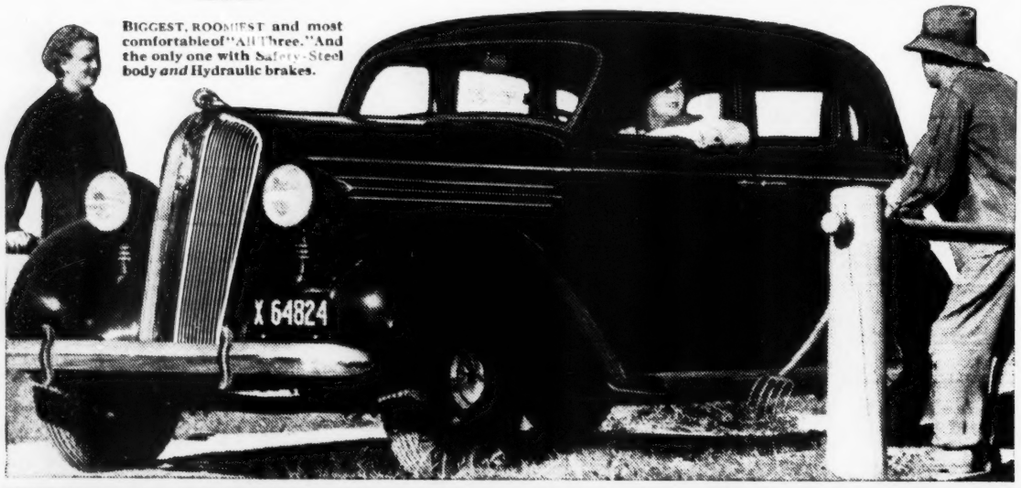

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PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

Poor Rations and Disease

Lack of vitamins is now definitely linked with specific diseases causing losses among livestock, according to a new circular, "Avitaminoses in Animals," recently released by the University of Illinois.

Both veterinarians and farmers are encountering important clinical problems because of vitamin deficiencies in farm animals, the authors report. Among such diseases which are pictured and described in the circular are leg weakness of chicks, eye troubles in calves and colts, and rickets in swine, poultry and calves. Dogs even may suffer from a disease called "black tongue," which scientists have proved is closely related to pellagra in man.

Vitamin deficiencies and the kinds of diseases that follow them are induced by the exclusive feeding of grains and grain products, subsistence on poorly cured hays or upon stunted or burned pastures, and the rearing of young animals under shelter with no sunlight, it is pointed out in the circular.

Animals getting sunlight and a varied diet usually have plenty of the vitamins that are necessary to keep them healthy and promote their normal growth and reproduction. Vitamin D is supplied by the sunlight. Most of the other vitamins are widespread in properly cured hay, and in well nourished forage crops and vegetables, and, except for vitamin A, in whole grains.

Controlling Flies

Cleaning up manure around the barn lots late this month, and keeping the lots clean thru the summer, is one of the best ways of controlling house flies.

The house fly breeds in fresh horse manure, particularly. It is estimated that one pound of horse manure can produce 1,200 flies. The eggs are deposited in groups of 100 or more, and the female may lay several groups of eggs before dying. These eggs hatch in twenty-four or more hours, depending on the temperature. The maggot stage lasts about a week, and the pupal stage also about a week. The length of life of the adult fly can not be stated with absolute accuracy.

Open pit privies, along with horse yard manure piles, also are a dangerous breeding place for house flies. The pits should be cleaned out at least twice a year, and quicklime, ashes or road dust should be sprinkled into the pits once a week or oftener during the summer months.

Heavy Soil Losses on Slope

A sloping plot of ground near Ithaca, N. Y., planted last summer to potatoes in rows up and downhill lost 650 times as much soil and fourteen times as much water from July 7 to November 15 as two adjoining plots planted to potatoes, oats and clover in strips across the slope. The three plots (at the Arnot erosion experiment station of the Soil Conservation Service) were each 21 feet wide and 311 feet long, with a slope of 7 per cent on the upper half and 14 per cent on the lower.

The plot planted up and down the slope lost almost fourteen tons of soil per acre and nearly 14 per cent of the eighteen inches of rainfall. The two strip plots each lost only forty-three pounds of soil per acre. The run-off was 1.1 per cent on the plot and only .35 of 1 per cent on the other.

The Arnot station, first in the northeast, has completed its first year of operation.

Minnesota Beef Day

Breeders of beef and dual purpose cattle are being invited to attend a Beef Cattle Day program at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, June 17. Reports of last winter's feeding trials at the Minnesota experiment station will be given and subjects of interest to cattle feeders will be discussed.

DANTE M. PIERCE, Publisher

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WALLACES' FARMER
Iowa Homestead

GOOD FARMING CLEAR THINKING RIGHT LIVING

HENRY A. WALLACE, Editor
On leave of absence as Secretary of Agriculture.

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Controlling Bad Weeds

Contest Letters Report Successful Means of Eradicating These Pests

A FEW weeks ago, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead asked its readers for ideas on weed eradication. A large number of letters resulted, and the most interesting paragraphs from some of them are included, or, rather, are being "swapped" in this article.

In general, nearly all of those who wrote in stressed familiar points. First, don't let weeds get started if you can help it; use clean seed, practice rotation, keep up soil fertility and carefully destroy all patches of new weeds while they are small.

Second, once you undertake a campaign against bad weeds, keep relentlessly at it. Third, choose an eradication method that is effective yet reasonably economical in both money and time; many methods will triumph in the long run, but some are easier on your pocketbook and your system than others. Fourth, remember that no weed—not even quack grass or thistles—can thrive forever without leaves; keep down all top growth by constant cultivation, close pasturing or use of chemicals.

Group Cooperation

Finally, try to develop community cooperation; you will get a lot farther if your neighbor also fights weeds on his side of the fence.

Nearly one-half of the letters dealt with methods controlling Canada thistle, thus giving some idea of the general unpopularity of this widely distributed pest. The remainder reported experiences with quack grass, common morning-glories, European bind-weed or creeping Jennie, cockleburs and dock.

The first prize weed letter was submitted by W. C. Boyer, Linn county, Iowa. He says:

"I have been fighting weeds ever since I was old enough to crawl behind my father's cultivator and pick the bind-weed and cockleburs from the hills of corn. That method is effective, but I do not recommend it. The farmer today must use wholesale methods of destruction.

"There are two main methods that may be followed in the campaign against weeds—clean and thoro cultivation, and by seeding down and pasturing.

"It is the plants with the succulent underground rootstocks that furnish the real problem. Here is where pasturing comes in as a valuable aid. I have thoroly cleaned up very bad infestations of bind-weed in the short period of two years, simply by seeding down and pasturing with hogs and sheep. I have a neighbor who says that he cleaned up Canada thistles by fencing and turning in hogs with no rings and sharp noses. I have not tried this myself, but the idea sounds good and I think I should plant the field to artichokes as an added treat to reward the hogs for their industry.

"On fall plowed corn land," advises Mr. Boyer, "the disc should be used early in the spring to catch those weeds which germinate at low temperatures. The disc should then be used again before planting. Time used in the preparation of a good, clean seed-bed is well spent, even tho the planting is somewhat delayed. It is at this time that the most weeds can be destroyed with the least expenditure of time and effort.

"After the crops are planted, I prefer a rather shallow cultivation. Deep tillage may look more effective at the time, but it brings up dormant seed which may give trouble later."

In conclusion, Mr. Boyer says: "All weeds can be exterminated by perfectly clean cultivation. They may hibernate very snugly in the frozen ground of winter, but they can not survive one summer if not allowed to bear leaves to renew the rootstocks. If a mulch of loose soil can be maintained over the surface for one summer, the battle is won, for they can not live without leaves. But remember, you must not let them show the green flag."

Mr. Boyer stressed cultivation and pasturing. How about the use of chemicals? Arthur Nelson, of Montgomery county, Iowa, has tried both cultivation and chemicals against two acres of Canada thistles in a blue grass pasture. Here are his remarks:

"Part of the thistle patch extended into a heavily sodded blue grass slough. Part of it was on higher adjacent ground. The high ground was plowed in the spring and disked thereafter as often as any sign of growth appeared. This was once a week at first. The tractor was put in high speed and the disc was set for greatest penetration. The ground was gone over three times at each disking, overlapping one-half on each round. This left an extremely loose condition of the soil for a depth of several inches, causing a rapid drying out of the root system.

"By the middle of the summer of the first year, things were going against the thistles, and by fall, just before freezing, they seemed licked. But the following spring they came back about 50 per cent alive.

Fight Is Continued

"Bombardment with the disc was renewed with the same vigor and determination as before. After six weeks in the spring of the second year, great mortality became evident. It took three weeks for any green to show at all. By freezing time there was no sign of life. The following spring, less than a half of one per cent came back, and mopping up was easy. The spot then was seeded to sweet clover and timothy in the spring of the third year.

"In the other part of the patch—where the thistles extended into the tough slough," Mr. Nelson continues, "chemical warfare was carried on. The equipment was a three-gallon air pressure spray gun of the knapsack type. Calcium chlorate was used, then sodium chlorate, the latter being the more effective. Directions were carefully followed out at all times. The first spraying was followed in two days by retouching the green spots. After thirty days the new growth was resprayed. Several additional sprayings were made later to get stragglers.

"The following spring, one liquid spray took care of the few stragglers, and after that atlacide was used dry, a little sifted on each widely scattered plant. The dry method is the only way to control stragglers effectively in picketing a thistle area, as one or two stray plants may show up after peace is declared. It is necessary to patrol the spot for a while, even if there is no sign of life."

Suggestions on the control of quack grass were sent in by Mrs. H. S. Moeller, of O'Brien county, Iowa. She writes:

"A field thoroly sodded with quack grass should first be plowed eight or ten inches deep. Use a breaking plow, and lay the sod over flat and smooth. A jointer should be used on the plow so as to drop the sod down flat in the furrow, not with one edge upon the top of the preceding furrow slice.

"When the plowing is finished, hitch onto the disk and drive the same way that you plowed. Lap the disc half-way, so that all ground really is turned twice. In using the disc, be careful not to turn the green sod up again. In some cases, the driver must walk. The top dirt is to be (Continued on page 10)

Editorials

Corn Gets Away to a Good Start

WITH seed corn of doubtful vitality, what corn belt farmers hoped for this year was a May unusually warm and unusually dry. They needed that kind of weather, too, to give them a chance to catch up with work delayed by a late spring.

April this year was cold and dry. Temperature thruout the corn belt averaged from two to three degrees below normal, and rainfall was from one-half an inch short in the eastern corn belt to an inch and a half short in Iowa.

May stayed dry, but warmed up fast. Over the corn belt, temperatures were from five to eight degrees above normal, in some sections almost up to June temperatures. Iowa and Illinois were particularly warm.

Rainfall continued light. The exceptions were Nebraska and South Dakota, which got about as much as usual, and Kansas, which was an inch over standard, but Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa were from half an inch to nearly two inches under normal.

Practically all of Iowa had plenty of dry weather in which to plant corn, and sufficient hot weather to prevent the occasional heavy rains from cooling off the ground too much. The rains were spotty. While the state average was below normal, northwestern Iowa and some spots in western and southwestern Iowa got more rain than they wanted.

Small grain, hay and spring seedings of grass and clover need more rain than they have been getting in many parts of the corn belt. Corn could use a little more in some places. But for the most part, the corn crop is off to a good start, the doubtful seed is sprouting better than anybody thought and good progress is being made on cultivation.

Court Is Divided on Guffey Act

THE supreme court, by the usual division of six to three, has declared the Guffey coal act unconstitutional. The coal situation presents some parallels to the situation of agriculture in early 1933. Too many mines were in operation. Too many mine workers were available. Production in excess of market needs was bankrupting owners and injuring miners.

Coal mining was a national problem, and congress attempted to legislate upon it. On the problem, Justice Cardozo, who dissented from the majority opinion, said:

> Overproduction was at a point where free competition had been degraded into anarchy. Prices had been cut so low that profit had become impossible with all except a lucky handful. Wages came down along with prices and with profits. . . . The plight of the industry was not merely a menace to owners and to mine workers, but it was and had long been a menace to the public, deeply concerned in a steady and uniform supply of a fuel so vital to the national economy.
>
> Congress was not condemned to inaction in the face of price wars and wage wars so pregnant with disaster. Commerce had been choked and burdened; its normal flow had been diverted from one state to another; there had been bankruptcy and waste and ruin alike for capital and labor. The liberty protected by the fifth amendment does not include the right to persist in this anarchistic plot . . . An evil existing, and also the power to correct it, the law makers were at liberty to use their own discretion in the selection of the means.

But Justice Cardozo was in the minority. As in the AAA case, the majority of the court decided that congress was "condemned to inaction in the face . . . of disaster."

Post Base And Expense Records

IT would be a fine thing if every soil conservation association in the corn belt would post in its county office a list showing the crop acres, soil depleting base and productivity index of every farm. And it would also be a good idea to post a monthly report on the expenses of the county association.

At the beginning of the AAA, it was provided that information on bases and yields should be published in the press. That may not be necessary now, but it does seem desirable to let everybody know just what is going on.

If this information is not made public, rumors of favoritism and of extravagance invariably gain ground. It is best, both for the county committee and for the members, to make the facts public.

Our opinion is that the average county committee, in Iowa and the corn belt generally, is doing a fine job in carrying thru the program at a relatively low cost and in making fair decisions on bases. Let the committee make the record public and take the credit it deserves.

MEASURING STICK

As farmers and citizens everywhere in the United States study the various proposals brought forward in an election year, it may be useful to check them by the kind of measuring stick recommended by Henry A. Wallace. He has suggested:

"Our national economic goal must be increased balanced production of the things which people really need and want—

"(1) At prices low enough so consumers can buy, but high enough so producers can keep on producing, and with income so distributed that no one is shut off from participation in consumption, except those who refuse to work.

"(2) With scrupulous regard for the conservation of our remaining natural resources and

"(3) By means characteristic of our traditional democratic processes."

If this is the kind of a goal we are striving to reach, then the question is: Does this plan—or that—really help us to reach the goal? Use this Wallace definition as a measuring stick on current and proposed farm, monetary and industrial programs.

Tariff Boost on Textiles

THE Tariff Commission has recommended and President Roosevelt has approved a 42 per cent increase in tariffs on bleached and colored cotton cloth. While we have not seen the full text of the Tariff Commission report, and while we recognize that report may show some reason for the action that doesn't appear now, this tariff boost for the textile group looks like a bad blunder.

This tariff increase was aimed at Japanese imports of cotton cloth into this country. Now Japan is at present the largest buyer of raw American cotton. She buys about twenty dollars' worth of raw cotton for every dollar's worth of cotton cloth which we buy from her.

The interest of the American farmer and the American consumer should all be in favor of selling plenty of raw cotton, even if it is necessary to buy back some finished cloth. It looks to us as tho the action to raise the tariff on cotton cloth was a gift to the textile people and to nobody else.

This move smells particularly bad because it was the textile group that led the fight against the processing tax and persuaded the supreme court to outlaw the AAA. Now the textile group not only retains its processing tax—the tariff benefits on its products—but gets a boost of 42 per cent in rates.

The administration, thru its reciprocal tariff treaties, has done a good job of expanding farm exports by reductions in rates. This Japanese deal, however, looks like a backward step.

Payrolls And Beef Prices

FARMERS who find the cattle market's antics a little too complicated for them to follow or to anticipate will be interested in the following estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

> With the narrow price spread between feeder cattle and fed beef steers, and relatively high price and scarcity of corn in some states, there is little incentive to put cattle on feed. Hence, it is likely that supplies of fed cattle for late summer and fall markets will be relatively smaller than during the period when most of the present supply of cattle in feed lots is being marketed.
>
> While little improvement in prices from present levels is expected before July, because of the relatively large supply of fat cattle and the sharply increased hog slaughter, a normal seasonal advance in prices of better grade steers is not unlikely during the late summer and fall, especially if business conditions continue to improve.

"If business conditions continue to improve." That's the hope, of course, for butter as well as beef, and for other livestock products as well. Industrial production, at 88 per cent of the 1923-25 average in March of 1935, was up to 94 per cent this last March. Employment was up from 82 per cent to 84 per cent. Factory payrolls were up from 71 per cent to 76 per cent.

If factory payrolls could rise to 85 per cent or higher by next fall, farmers could sell a lot of beef to the cities at fair prices. And a lot of other things as well.

Settle Reclamation Policy

THE political parties could serve the nation and the farmer better if they would say "That's right. That's what we all believe," to half a dozen generally accepted farm policies. There will still be plenty of things left to fight about.

One of these policies on which there should be no partisan division is the handling of the reclamation projects. As all our readers remember, we have been writing editorials on this subject for years. Farm organizations have been passing resolutions year after year. And the theme of all of this farm talk has been:

"Go easy on reclamation until we can find a market for the products of the farm land already under cultivation."

Thru the depression years, farmers got pretty mad about the tendency of the federal government to start new reclamation projects year after year when farm surpluses were piling up and prices were dropping. Before the political conventions of 1932, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, in recommend-

ing some agricultural planks to both parties, included this one:

"End reclamation projects and begin an extensive program of buying up poor land for reforestation."

Both parties voiced mild approval of the idea, in platforms or speeches. But we confess we weren't very optimistic. We had seen such vague promises thrown aside before. The record of the Republicans was bad on reclamation and federal purchases of poor land. The Democrats hadn't any record.

Accordingly, we were pleasantly surprised in the summer of 1933 when President Roosevelt declared flatly that for every new acre brought under cultivation by reclamation, at least fifteen acres of marginal land should be purchased and retired from production. That regulation, for the first time in history, really put reclamation on a sensible basis.

As the months went on, administration policy turned out to be better than this first announcement would have indicated. Some farmers were on poor land where they could not make a living. Giving them a chance on reclamation projects was adopted as a policy. And land purchases were far in excess of the ratio the president had laid down in the summer of 1933.

Under the New Deal, a number of power projects were set up, some of which were capable of being used for irrigation in the future if the need arose. But the new land actually to be brought under cultivation soon, on projects authorized since March, 1933, apparently will not total more than 10,000 acres, and the grand total to be brought under cultivation by 1940 will not exceed 100,000 acres.

On the other side of the ledger, we find that 9,980,000 acres have been or will be purchased. Of this total, around 2,000,000 acres are submarginal crop land.

Some of these new projects, particularly the Grand Coulee dam, provide a risk for the future. If congress should appropriate funds for a big irrigation project there, as it threatened to do last week, a lot of land can be put into cultivation. There are risks connected with other projects. Congress and future administrations must stand pat on present policies or we may get into trouble.

As it stands, however, we have a federal policy that is clear on two points—no reclamation projects unless the new acreage is more than balanced by purchase of marginal land; no reclamation projects unless acreage is needed for farmers who can't make a living on poor land where they now reside.

We can see no reason why both major political parties should not endorse the continuation of this policy. Why not get this reclamation argument settled? If either party tries to upset the present program, farmers may get a lot worse deal than they are getting now. At present, for the first time in history, we have a national policy on reclamation that is fair to agriculture. Let's hang on to it!

Corn Loans Due First Of July

FARMERS with sealed corn should remember that the loans come due July 1. We hope that not too many wait until the last of June in the hope of a price increase, and then dump corn on the market all at once.

If corn prospects look good thru June, there isn't much chance of a marked pick-up in prices. There may be a slump if everybody lets go at the same time.

Increased Pork Sales To Canada

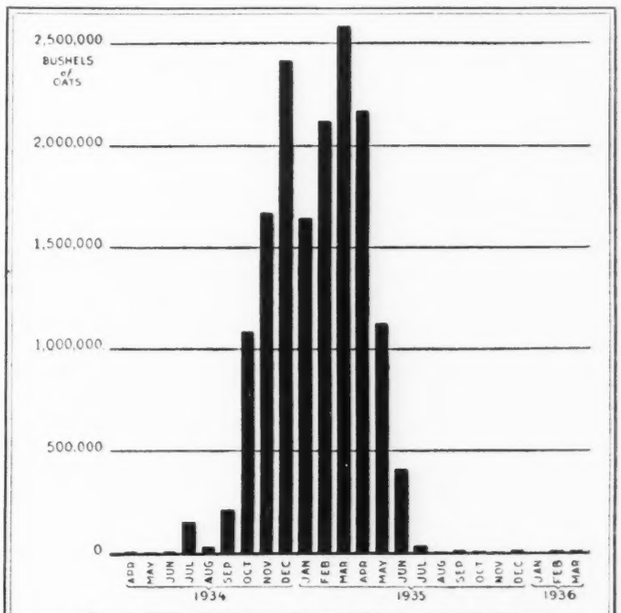
AS a part of the political campaign this year, corn belt farmers are being called upon to resent the importation of hogs and pork from Canada since January 1, 1936. This importation, they are told, is the result of the reciprocal treaty with Canada, which lowered United States tariffs on farm products.

There is only one thing wrong with this story. The reciprocal treaty did not provide for any reduction in American tariffs on hogs or pork. The rates are just where they were.

A reduction in the tariff rates on imports of pork from the United States into Canada was secured by the treaty. The result, as shown by the report of the first quarter of 1936, is that American exports of pickled and salted pork to Canada went up from 187,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1935 to 471,000 pounds in the similar period in 1936; cured pork exports from the United States went up from 20,000 pounds to 136,000 pounds; canned pork, from 2,000 to 54,000 pounds, and lard from 252,000 to 442,000 pounds. Exports of fresh pork showed the only decrease, with a drop of 303,000 pounds to 22,000 pounds. In value of pork and lard exports to Canada, the first three months of 1936 showed a total gain of $63,000 over the first three months of 1935.

Exports from the United States to Canada of agricultural commodities on which Canadian duties were reduced totaled $4,452,000 in the first three months. Imports from Canada of agricultural commodities on which United States duties were reduced totaled $3,763,000 in the same period.

Nobody will be able to say definitely what the results of the Canadian treaty will be for the farmer until it has been in force for a longer time, but the first reports are hopeful. The main benefit to the farmer, of course, will probably come from increased city buying power in the United States, resulting from bigger sales of industrial products to the Canadians.



OAT IMPORTS STOP

How big were importations of oats into the United States, and when did these imports come in? The total imports of oats from July, 1934, thru June, 1935, were about 1.2 per cent of average annual production of oats in the period, 1928-32. As the chart shows, imports were low until July, 1934, when the extent of the drouth disaster was plain. Then imports of oats began to increase and reached their high point the following winter, only to shrink again and decrease to almost nothing by the time the new oat crop was harvested. Imports of oats since July, 1935, have been at a smaller rate than during any year in the period, 1922-33.

Odds *and* Ends

SPRING work in the corn belt is always a man-killer. There is too much to do all at once. This year, most folks were two weeks late in getting started, on account of bad weather, and yet almost everybody had their corn in as soon as usual. That meant favorable weather with every hour of daylight utilized for work.

MAYBE one big argument for less corn and more grass is that under such a system not quite so much work would have to be crowded into May and June. Perhaps then everybody would take time to put in a good garden. A good home garden is probably worth at least five acres of corn as a source of real income, but sometimes farmers become excited and put in the extra corn instead of getting the garden planted first.

IF EVERY one of our farmers, north and south, could put more time on the raising of garden truck for his own table, producing cream and butter for the consumption of his own family, plenty of ham, bacon and canned meat to fill up his own children, plenty of apples and bush fruits, not to mention a few flowers for the family to enjoy, and would stop raising quite such big cash crops, we could take care of part of our surplus right on our own farms. Many farm families could live in considerably better shape than they now do if they could only take time to raise the right things for family use.

MONKEYS, it was explained to the Midwestern Psychological Association the other day, are rugged individualists, and not cooperators. The tests which confirmed this conclusion were made by putting food outside the cages, attached to a device so that Monkey A could pull a lever and feed Monkey B, and Monkey B could pull a lever and feed Monkey A. Neither could feed himself.

The monkeys, four pairs of which were used in the tests twenty-four hours daily for a period of more than a month, couldn't get the idea. Each wanted something to eat himself, but what happened to the monkey in the next cage didn't interest him.

This proves, of course, how different monkeys are from human beings. Or does it?

FOLKS who go on our vacation tour to the west this year will have a cool August, no matter what the weather may be in the corn belt. Every car on the special train will be air-conditioned, and if the hot winds come sweeping across the grain fields of the northwest, or from the dust bowl of the southwest, as the train passes, the passengers will not know it except for what they can see from the windows. They'll be cool and comfortable inside.

Unless you have taken an air-conditioned train trip, without heat and dust, you can't know how much fun a vacation tour can be. Be sure, tho, that air-conditioning is used, not only in the diner and the observation car, but in the sleepers, as is provided in our tour. You want cool nights as well as cool days.

If you object to missing two weeks of August "corn weather," our vacation trip won't suit you. But if ocean breezes, mountain air and dustless and cool living and sleeping conditions all the way sound like a nice change, better come along.

Studying English Farm Policy

Strong Central Control and Production Subsidy Feature British Programs

IN APRIL of this year, Chester C. Davis, administrator of the agricultural adjustment act, went to Europe at the request of President Roosevelt, to study foreign trade prospects. Mr. Davis has now returned to this country, and, in this article, begins a report of his observations.

Chester C. Davis

During the few short weeks while I was in England and on the continent, I was a long, long distance from all the problems connected with administering our new farm program under the soil conservation act at home. But I soon discovered that there are plenty of farm problems in other lands as well as at home.

England was the first country we visited. The contrast between the English solution and ours was striking. I left our farmers engaged in a great national effort to shift plow land back into grass and cover crops. I landed in England ten days later and found the farmers there making an equally aggressive effort—backed up by payments from the government—to plow up grass land and put it into cultivated crops.

It seemed like "reverse English" on the farm problem for the British farmers to be engaged in a planned expansion of wheat growing, for instance, as they have been since 1932—the very years when we in the United States could not sell our wheat, even at prices below the cost of growing it, the years when we saw our wheat pile up unsold at 30 cents a bushel.

On April 3, while our farm leaders at home were putting the finishing touches on plans for getting some of our plow land back into grass, the British minister of agriculture, Walter Elliot, sat in his office before a pleasant open fire in the grate and talked to me of England's possibilities for more cultivation, for still greater expansion of some farm products. The possibility of another European war, and the related idea of expanded home production for defense purposes, have given a real public support to the demand of farmers for a national policy of government supported prices that will expand farm production and foster an independent agriculture.

As to Soil Depletion

"But what about the soil?" I asked Mr. Elliot. "In America, we believe that the economics of any national farm program must be checked up against sound farm practice. The fertility of the soil must be conserved. After all, any farm program to be actually sound must consider the ultimate wealth, the greatest national resource, the fertility of the soil itself."

The minister replied with some more reverse English. But it was sound, he insisted. "We have fields where we must tear this English grass land up and get it under the plow to keep our soil in shape. In America you have deserts in the making because of overcultivation. That is true. Here in England we have another kind of desert in the making because of leaving the land in sod too long. With our constant rainfall and our climatic and soil conditions, our sod goes sour and turns into peat, and is wasted if we don't encourage our farmers to get it into cultivation."

Well, there you are. The English expansion policy squares with soil conservation, just as ours does at home. Different problems and conditions require different treatment.

Just what is England's farm problem, anyway? What is its relation to our own? And what are they doing about it?

I have mentioned the recognition by the English people of the possibility of another European war. Of course, I can not say whether it is justified or not, but that possibility is definitely recognized—and to a certain extent it colors much of the national policies of European countries and the thinking that lies back of those policies. That fear is partly responsible for the desire for national self-sufficiency which the countries of Europe have. That desire for national self-sufficiency is a part of the English farm problem. It has driven the English government and the English people to measures that seem drastic indeed to us.

Since England is an importing country, and since all the production expansion that is possible there could not overcome that condition, she starts her farm relief program with import restrictions.

Restriction of Imports

But restricting imports is only the foundation of the towering and complicated structure of subsidies, marketing schemes and crop controls, including penalties on excess acreage and the exclusion of new producers in the case of some crops. The principle of compulsion is a vital part of the system. This principle, introduced originally in 1931, now permits the government, thru boards and marketing organizations, to adjust production either upward or downward, as occasion may require. Repeated failures in voluntary cooperation had prepared the farmers for the compulsion principle, which they have endorsed by large majorities.

Let me summarize briefly some of England's farm relief programs.

As long ago as 1925, the government granted a subsidy on beet sugar, which is paid to manufacturers of the finished product, who in turn offer attractive prices to the growers. The plan was originally authorized for ten years, but has been extended and is still in force. Last year and this year the contracts limited the production on which the subsidy is payable.

In 1932, a marketing scheme was organized for the hop growers. A heavy import duty gave them a virtual monopoly on the home market. In 1934, parliament voted an amendment which gave every grower a base acreage quota. All producers must register and may sell hops only to or thru the Hop Board. Individual selling quotas are based on each producer's average production from 1928 to 1932, inclusive, and on the ratio of the estimated demand to the total output in the base period.

In 1934, potatoes came under a marketing scheme. Registered growers received acreage quotas, and a fine of five pounds (about $25) an acre on all production beyond the quota was imposed. There is a further restriction on marketing, in the form of a regulation as to the size of the grading riddles over which potatoes are sorted. In years of big crops, the board may require the use of a wider mesh, thus controlling the size of potatoes to be sold. This program depends, of course, on import restriction, and in the autumn of 1934 the importation of foreign potatoes was prohibited except under license.

Hogs for the bacon curers are practically all under the control of the Pig Marketing Board, which, however, does not control the market for fresh pork. Since November, 1933, bacon packers have paid farmers on a formula under which hog prices fluctuate with the price of feed. In 1934, the packers incurred losses under this arrangement, but were later reimbursed for the losses they sustained.

The 1932 wheat act (I noticed that many of these regulations developed in conservative old England before our own AAA was passed) instituted a subsidy to wheat growers. It provides for a levy or processing tax on deliveries of flour, domestic or imported. Under this act the British government guarantees a price of 10 shillings per cwt., but only up to a maximum millable supply of 27,000,000 cwt. Since the English farmers, in recent years, have exceeded that maximum production of wheat, the price to the farmers has averaged less than 10 shillings, including the subsidy. The supported price is so attractive to the growers that they have exceeded the government's established maximum.

Marketing schemes for milk originally confined the Milk Board itself to establishing wholesale prices for ordinary milk, but in the second contract it fixed semi-wholesale prices and minimum retail prices, and in the third it fixed semi-retail prices. The Scottish boards and Northern Ireland Joint Milk Council have fixed prices at all stages from producer to consumer, and have also established haulage charges. Despite various complaints, an overwhelming vote of the producers assured continuance of the plans in England and Wales.

It was interesting to me to observe the powers which the British marketing boards may exercise in the case of agricultural products. They may sell, grade, pack, store, advertise and transport commodities. They may require producers to register and may deny unregistered producers the right to sell their products. They have the power to create effective monopolies. They may fix prices and regulate the channels thru which the goods may move.

I was impressed with the fact that "conservative old England" had gone farther in the direction of control, in the direction of government support of agriculture, than any one in authority ever dreamed of doing in the United States. England's programs and policies which she has carried out would not be possible for us even to consider as our own constitution is interpreted.

Another startling difference which struck me was the good natured, matter of fact acceptance on the part of all the elements of the British people of the far-flung measures that have been adopted for agriculture in England. It seems to be true of the traders, the manufacturers and the consumers, as well as the farmers.

These are only a few of the things conservative old England has done and is doing now. In the next issue of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, I want to discuss not only why these measures seemed to the British government and people to be necessary, but particularly what the effect has been on us in the United States. How have the fundamental world changes which induced Britain's present agricultural policy affected our farmers in America? What does the future look like as a result? Is there anything we can do?

Spraying Potatoes

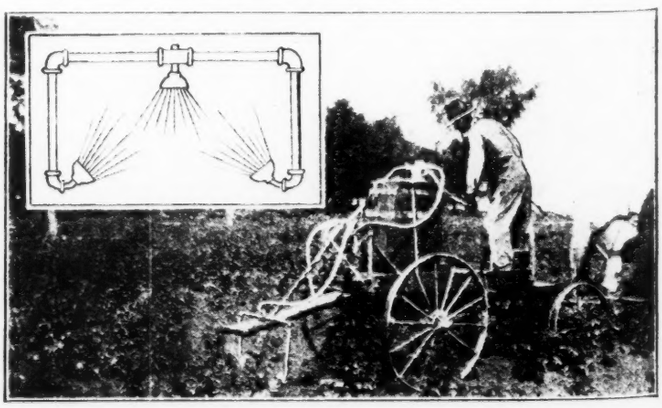
FOR maximum potato yields, it is necessary to keep the vine well protected by frequent sprayings with bordeaux mixture. Proper spraying equipment must also be available in order to do a good job. Spraying can not be thoroly done unless three nozzles are used simultaneously on the same row—two of which spray from underneath, while the third sprays from the top.

Spraying from underneath is the only way in which hopper burn can be controlled. Hopper burn is caused by a little, green, wedge-shaped insect about one-eighth of an inch long, called leaf hopper. It pierces and sucks only from the under side of the leaves.

My specially built sprayer is just the thing for spraying potatoes and other crops. It has a board extending from the rear center of the wagon, on which the feed hose for the three nozzles are mounted. (See illustration.) The board is hinged so that it may be easily raised or lowered. The upper nozzle must be installed so that it can be raised or lowered independently, according to the size of the plants. Therefore, two lines are necessary. The shut-off cocks are located at the barrel, so that they may be controlled easily by the operator on the wagon.

The wagon was made from odds and ends about the farm. The wheels are only three feet apart, so that they will easily go between close spaced rows. The box is just big enough for the barrel and the man pumping. The front is narrow, so as to allow short turning. The barrel is held securely to the wagon by two rods and a strap of iron over the top.

The Y-shaped feed pipes that lead to the two lower nozzles are constructed so that the spray area may be easily widened or narrowed, according to the size of the plants. The two short horizontal pipes joining the lower nozzles and the main feed pipe, can be easily removed and longer ones put in. I have three pairs of these in different lengths.—Earl Knebel, Black Hawk County, Iowa.



Spraying potatoes with a three-nozzle rig. Inset drawing shows arrangement of the nozzles.

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—and farmers everywhere are saying "THAT'S THE TRUCK"

EVERYTHING about the rugged GMC light delivery truck bespeaks "bigness." First of all, it's amply long for bigger-than-average bodies—big enough to accommodate a panel body with a loading space 7 feet 5 inches long or a pick-up body 7 feet 2 inches in length. The advantages of this substantially greater loading space are self-evident—you can haul more each trip or you can haul loads that would ordinarily require a larger, less economical truck.

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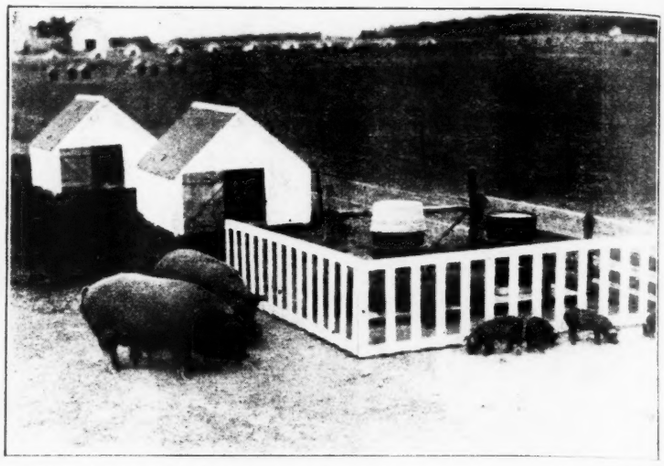


Starting pigs on grain before weaning, by means of a creep, promotes maximum gains and minimum feeding costs.

Farm *and* Feed Lot

Don't Put Off Vaccination Too Long

Year in and year out, it is always good policy to immunize hogs against cholera. The death rate from cholera is ordinarily so high that few men can afford to take a chance.

Hold the pigs in a dry pen, away from all feed, for twelve hours before the injections are to be made. Feed them lightly for about ten days afterward. Keep the animals out of mudholes or manure piles for the first three or four days.

If you are doing your own vaccinating under a permit secured from the state, be sure that you use sufficient serum. The fluid serum is injected in considerably larger quantities than the virus.

The April 25 issue of this paper carried an article advising farmers to follow carefully the recommended dosages of both serum and virus, as given by the manufacturers on the containers. According to Dr. Charles Murray, of Iowa State College, however, too close attention to the label recommendation with respect to serum injections may not always be satisfactory. There is a tendency in vaccinating hogs to underguess the weight of the animals.

Doctor Murray writes as follows:

"The dosages specified on the label are not recommended dosages, but the minimum required by government regulations for hogs tested, not under field conditions but under the more sanitary conditions of the plant where the serum is produced, and are so regarded by serum producers and veterinarians alike. Under the less favorable field conditions, the careful veterinarian, instead of using the specified dosages, increases the quantities considerably for a margin of safety."

Bloat Troubles

One of the general rules for preventing bloat is to give cattle or sheep a full feed of hay, straw or other dry feed before starting them on alfalfa or clover pasture. Also, wait until the plants are dry from dew or rain.

Keep up the feeding of some dry roughage for several days after the grazing has commenced. In fact, in the case of alfalfa and sweet clover, it is a good idea to keep a supply of dry straw in the field at all times.

Another good rule is this: Once you have turned the animals into the field, leave them in, excepting when the cows must be brought to the barn for milking. If possible, have a water supply in the field.

Where bloating does occur, mild cases sometimes may be helped by walking the animals at a rapid gait for fifteen minutes. Excessive exercise, however, is inadvisable.

Mild bloat in cattle also may be relieved by haltering and tying a piece of broomstick or tar smeared rope in the animal's mouth after the manner of a bridle bit. The animal will chew this improvised bit and the flow of saliva will be stimulated. Some gas ordinarily will be eliminated by way of the mouth.

Some owners also administer a medicinal drench by means of a long-necked bottle. With cattle, give two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a quart of cold water every half hour, or one ounce of formalin in one quart of water, or one to two ounces of turpentine in one quart of sweetened water. The dose for sheep is one-fourth as much as for cattle.

In cases where the bloating is severe, it is necessary to provide immediate relief. This is done by puncturing the rumen from the outside and over the place of greatest distention. An ordinary pocketknife will suffice in a pinch, but it is much better to use a trocar and canula outfit.

Give a pound dose of epsom salts after a severe attack of bloat, and furnish laxative feed for a few days.

Shade for Hogs

A good job between cultivations of corn is the construction of an outdoor shade shelter for hogs, that is, where there are no shade trees in the pasture. On a number of farms, hogs now are raised away from the farmstead proper, in order to avoid trouble with disease and roundworms in the old lots. Often there is no suitable shade in the hog pastures used. Some kind of shelter should be put up before extremely hot weather arrives.

One of the best shelters is composed of a temporary roof made of old fencing wire, poles and straw, supported by post uprights. The side walls are open to permit the free circulation of air.

Oats for Hay

Generally speaking, oats make the best hay when cut between the milk and dough stage. The largest total amount of hay will be obtained at this time. The palatability for livestock feeding also is at its best.

Some farmers hold that oat hay for dairy cattle should be cut in the late milk stage, while hay for horses should be cut in the soft dough or even the hard dough stage.

In areas where oats got a late start, a number of farmers will utilize their oats as roughage rather than as grain. Well cured oat hay compares fairly well with mixed timothy and clover hay.

If the oats are cut before June 15, but not used as hay, and if a legume is seeded by next September 30, the field will count as having been in soil-conserving crops under the 1936 soil conservation program.

On to 'Frisco in Solid Comfort

Continuing on Our 1936 Vacation Tour Thru Seattle, Portland and San Francisco

REGARDLESS of your experience, when you leave Des Moines, on August 8, with the Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead Vacation Tour, you will never before have had a chance to travel with as much ease and enjoyment as this tour offers.

We have already told of the many sights we will see from Des Moines to Glacier Park, including the famous Wenatchee valley. We will now review things of interest in Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, describing the scenery enroute.

We arrive at Seattle—"The Gateway to the Orient"—at 6:30 p. m., August 12. Sitting like Rome upon her hills, Seattle faces to the west the lordly Olympics; Mt. Rainier comes close in the southern sky; Mt. Baker to the north, and the sun rises rose-pink over the majestic Cascades, mirrored in Lake Washington.

Important Manufacturing City

After breakfast next morning, we take a tour of Seattle, including lovely Leschi, Madrona and Woodland parks, Lake Washington and the residential and business districts. Cheap, abundant hydro-electric power has made Seattle the most important manufacturing city in the Pacific northwest. Principal goods made are lumber, iron and steel products, transportation equipment, machinery, textiles, airplanes and auto bodies. It has many fine public buildings, churches and business structures—such as the 42-story Smith tower and the 27-story Northern Life tower, both of which have fine observatories. There are forty-seven parks and an extensive boulevard system. Seattle is ranked among the most healthful cities in the world.

After luncheon at the hotel, the afternoon is free for your amusement. We leave at 11:15 p. m., arriving in Portland at 7:35 a. m., August 14. Following breakfast we are taken on a tour of the city. Portland is called the "City of Roses," because from spring until late autumn every yard, garden and parkway is a veritable conservatory of roses.

Here is one of the finest fresh water harbors in the world—located five miles about the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers—hence its importance as a shipping port. In industry it ranks high among the manufacturing centers of the country. It is one of the foremost lumber manufacturing cities in the world, and has huge furniture factories. It is second in importance as a wool market; the chief wheat port of the Pacific coast and a great livestock and packing center. Yet, in spite of its commercial activity, it has created many beautiful parks and playgrounds, built many miles of splendid highways and made the most of its many natural beauties.

After luncheon at the Benson hotel the afternoon is free for independent amusement. We leave at 9:50 p. m., traveling now toward California over the Southern Pacific, and enjoying an ever-changing vista. There are beautiful snow-capped mountains in the Shasta and Mt. Lassen region, and we pass in view of the granite spires of Castle Crag, the Sacramento river, Lassen peak, etc.

Cross the Bay Into 'Frisco

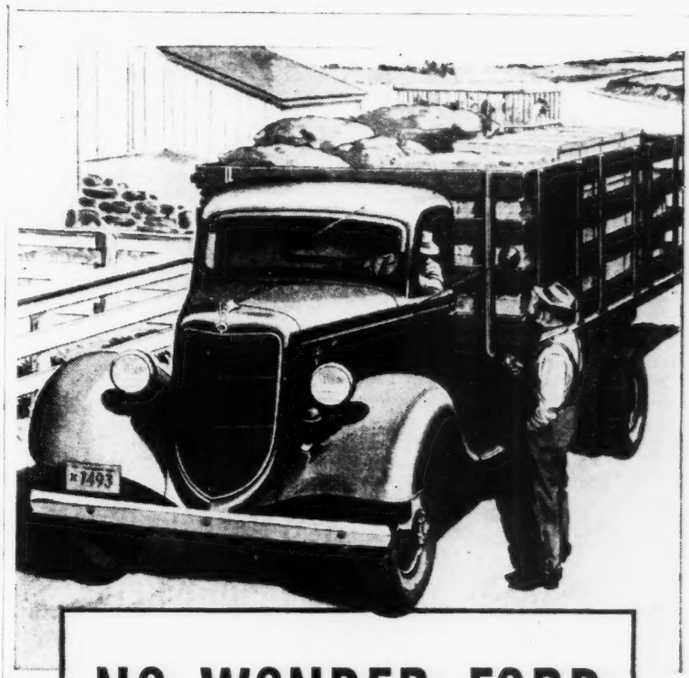
We finally cross San Francisco bay over the Martiney-Benicia bridge and reach San Francisco at 6:52 p. m., Saturday, August 15. Sunday morning we take a tour of the city, and see the great bay bridges, one of which is the world's longest and each a tremendous feat of engineering.

We visit the Mission Dolores, in service for 140 years. The altar is most ornate, the original decorations having been brought from Mexico and Spain. The heavy timbers are held together by rawhide thongs, and the rude rafter patterns are the work of Indian converts a century ago.

Our tour also takes us to Twin Peaks, Cliff House, Seal Rocks, Golden Gate park, the Presidio (military headquarters), Ocean beach and other points of interest. This busy metropolis affords us several hours of enjoyment. Few cities are more stimulating, colorful or progressive.

Can you imagine a finer or more interesting tour? This is a personal invitation for you to make this trip. As told in our last issue, every car used by our guests will be completely air-conditioned, including not only the diner and observation car, but also each pullman. This is the first year we have been able to offer this outstanding comfort feature, and it will undoubtedly add tremendously to the interest in the tour. So, if you have decided to go with us, let us have your reservation as soon as possible, to insure the first choice of accommodations. If you would like a copy of our folder completely describing the trip and giving information regarding complete costs, etc., a postal card addressed to the Tour Director, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa, will bring it to you without obligation. Watch next issue for a description of our journey from San Francisco to Los Angeles and vicinity, including Catalina island.

Airplane view of San Francisco business district.



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Ford V-8 Trucks have been PROVED BY THE PAST on all kinds of farm hauling jobs. The 80-horsepower V-8 engine gives the farmer the power he needs for heavier loads and the speed he needs for faster, longer trips. Full-floating rear axle and full torque-tube drive have all but ended spring and axle troubles, common in farm hauling. Quick-action safety brakes assure smooth, safe stops from high speeds with heavy loads. These and many other quality features make the Ford V-8 Truck an ideal farm unit . . . economical, reliable, simple, safe and a great performer.

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Any new 112-inch wheelbase Ford V-8 Commercial Car can be purchased for $25 a month, with usual down-payment. Any new 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase Ford V-8 Truck can be purchased with the usual down-payment on the new UCC ½% per month Finance Plans.

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The 1936 Red River Special is equipped with new, turret-type cylinder teeth, especially heat-treated for long wear and extra strength. With rounded corners at the base (where the ordinary tooth begins to crack and break up), these new Oliver teeth will handle tough, matted straw and last a lot longer.

Visit your Oliver Dealer and let him tell you about the many improvements in the Oliver Red River Special line, or check the coupon below. And remember, every Oliver Thresher and Combine is backed by 87 years of specialized threshing experience!

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See your Oliver Dealer or check and mail the coupon to Oliver, Des Moines, Ia., 2516 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.; 13th and Hickory Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

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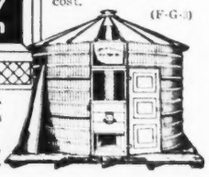

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Let the advertisements in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead form your buying directory. If the articles you wish to purchase are not advertised in this paper, we will be glad to give you the names of reliable firms from which you can make your purchases.

Controlling Weeds

(Continued from page 3)

used as a blanket, so to speak, to starve out and rot the roots underneath. Keep up disking until you have the soil over the patch thoroly pulverized."

According to Mrs. Moeller, spray chemicals and cultivation can be combined with good effect in fighting quack grass. A spray mixture which she regards as satisfactory for this purpose is composed of iron sulphate, common salt, water and sulphuric acid. The spray application is made about twenty-four hours before plowing is commenced. The plowing should be finished within four days after spraying.

Another farmer who advocates control of root-stocked weeds by deep plowing and diskings is P. Petersen, of Audubon county, Iowa. The first step in Mr. Petersen's method is to turn under the weed patch with a sharp plow after cool weather has stopped plant growth. When growth starts the following spring, the land is disked once a week until along in May, then planted rather thickly to corn. By cultivating carefully, practically all of the thistles are eliminated by the time the corn has been laid by.

Destroyed in Nine Months

Mr. Petersen says he has destroyed Canada thistles three different times in less than nine months by this method. Several of his neighbors have had similar success. Mr. Petersen makes this explanation:

"To understand the method, look at a picture of the complete thistle plant. The main part is the underground stem or root-stock, which sends up sprouts and sends down feeding roots. In the fall, most of the plant food is stored in the sprouts, where it is available for quick growth. Most of the balance is stored in the root-stocks. Very little is stored in the feeding roots below.

"Thus, when the sprouts are cut off from the main root and turned upside down in the fall, they can only make a feeble growth the following spring. The root-stocks will send up new sprouts, but as they start from dormant buds, none will appear much before May 1. By this time, one is ready to begin disking."

In some parts of the corn belt, the cockleburs is a common nuisance. J. B. McCrea, of Gentry county, Missouri, who has had experience with this weed, offers a few suggestions which have proved effective for him. He says:

Control of Cockleburs

"Cockleburs are easily controlled, but it requires a three-year rotation. Grow oats on the ground the first year. Fall plow before the burs mature, and sow to winter wheat. In the spring of the second year, sow red clover on the wheat. Clip the clover after harvest in the fall and before the burs ripen. Let the clover go into the third year, but plow in the fall, before the burs, if any, are ripe."

Grant Heck, of Monona county, Iowa, tells how he and his neighbor got rid of Canada thistles by working together. "There was a thistle patch in the fence row between a neighbor and myself," he says. "We decided to take the fence out and plow it once every week. The neighbor was to plow it one way one week; I was to plow it across the other way the next week. This we did, and in one summer the thistle patch was killed without harm to the ground."

C. H. Arthur, of Dickinson county, Iowa, stresses careful efforts to prevent weeds from spreading. He says: "When I plow corn, I carry a hoe, and whenever a Canada thistle plant or a quack grass root or a cocklebur appears, I stop right then and there and dig it out. I take a pail of salt and throw a handful on each little weed plant that I find starting in the timber or out in the pasture."

Earl M. Murphy, of Woodbury county, Iowa, sends in three suggestions, or methods, of ridding the farm of European bind-weed, or creeping Jennie. One of these is to seed hemp on the fields which are infested with the creeping Jennie. Another method is to seed such fields heavily to alfalfa in August, after summer fallowing, either with or without the use of a nurse crop. Or the field may be sprayed with sodium chlorate, according to standard recommendations, while the dew is on.

Amos Fossel, of Story county, Iowa, recommends the use of sweet clover for killing out the common morning-glories, while P. Petersen, of Audubon county, Iowa, uses fall rye, followed in late June by cane seeded at the rate of three bushels per acre.

Some of those sending in contest letters reported satisfactory results from treating scattered plants by pouring crankcase oil or gasoline around the roots.

A few of our contributors stated that they had succeeded in eradicating small patches of thistles by blowing straw stacks over them, by salting livestock near them, and by smothering them with soybeans or some other thick growing variety of legume.

Sheep Scabies

The appearance of sheep scab or scabies in a number of Iowa counties during the late winter and spring months raises a question as to effective methods of control.

Scabies is caused by small animal parasites, commonly known as mites, which live on the skin. While the disease is highly contagious and severe in its effect, it yields readily to proper treatment and is easily cured by proper dipping in lime-sulphur of nicotine dip, which should be done under the supervision of an experienced veterinarian.

Sheep should be placed on clean ground immediately following the first dipping. Follow with a second dipping in not less than ten days and not later than fourteen days. If the sheep are properly dipped, these two treatments are sufficient to cure the scab, providing they do not become reinfected. It is very important that all sheds, lots, etc., be thoroly cleaned and disinfected following the housing of the infected sheep. It is possible for the infection to exist in insanitary places for at least one year, according to the Iowa department of agriculture.

WE WANT MORE WEED LETTERS

The paragraphs in the foregoing article are from the best letters in our Weed Letter Contest. We would be very glad to receive additional letters on weed control, particularly if they deal with bind-weed, perennial sow thistle or horse nettle.

If you are interested in published information on weed eradication methods, write to the Bulletin Editor, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and ask for Extension Bulletin No. 171, "Weeds and Their Control," by R. H. Porter. This booklet is free.

Day by Day Thru The Drouth

Iowa Farmer's Diary Records Early Days of the Big Drouth in 1934

THE paragraphs below are taken from a diary kept by an Iowa farmer. His comments on the early days of the 1934 drouth will bring back those days to every reader. Fortunately for him, he was not in the worst drouth area, but he found it hot enough.

IN 1934

May 22—There were a few clouds in the sky this morning, and some indications of rain, but we did not receive any. I spent the forenoon rebuilding an old cultivator. Buying a new one is out of the question with these crop prospects.

May 24—I spent the forenoon cultivating corn; and very discouraging it was too. A dried out, burned up countryside meets the eye. Our own livestock are now on half rations or less.

May 27—Today was a busy day for odd jobs. We sawed wood, moved poultry houses, ground feed, etc. I went to see the feed dealer, and he sold me the needed supplements and will wait a while for the money. This is a godsend to our young pigs and poultry.

It is fine that we are so busy. We do not have time to notice the drouth and discouragement that is everywhere. Some farmers will not enter their corn fields, saying that cultivation will remove whatever moisture there will be.

L. L. takes the car and herds our milk cows on the road. The cream money will hardly buy the gas she uses, but the cows get some feed this way.

May 31—Having heard many rumors about the release of the contracted acres for any use except corn planting, we drove to the county-seat to learn from the county agent just what may be done. Our information was not quite satisfactory. Later reports may possibly confirm desirable news.

Today finishes perhaps the most discouraging month of our long farming experience. And there have been times in years gone by that we thought things looked pretty bad. But they were not dry times during the growing season.

June 1—Never have I seen a June first with such poor prospects for the future. As it is becoming well established that we can make some use of our contracted acres, I drove over them with a spreader during the forenoon.

Our own feed supply is getting very low. Honestly, we had much better feed prospects the first year we farmed than we have now after a long time at it. A nearby neighbor turned his cows into a forty-acre field of oats today.

June 2—I spent much of the forenoon driving to see if I could sell some of our livestock. We are bound to be short of feed for some long months, and borrowing money to buy feed is a questionable thing to do. But I could not find any one who would take the risk of buying more stock to feed. We never got as far as discussing the price.

Another hot, dry week has passed. We hope we may never see another one like it.

June 8—Cultivated corn in the back forty all day. This is the cross cultivation and this field is our first planting. Because of dry weather, some hills of corn are just showing thru the ground. This makes rather difficult the work of the cultivating job.

June 13—Finished mowing. The alfalfa hay is so very light we decided not to try the side rake, loader or haying tackle to get it into the barn. Borrowed a dump rake from a neighbor and bunched the hay. Pitched on one small load and pitched it off into the barn and loaded the second load. All other hay fields are dried up and we will not cut them.

June 16—Crossed corn all day. Before dark, we received the rain we have looked for and wished for so long. The first real rain for weeks perhaps I should have said months. While it is too late for the oats and hay, it will help the corn.

June 18—With moisture in the soil we began plowing the contracted acres today. Since the rain, many are plowing up parts of their oat fields, intending to plant them in corn for fodder. Yet I doubt much if there is sufficient moisture in the soil to germinate the seed which is being put in now.

June 21—This morning I drove to an adjoining county. I passed many fields of growing corn, in excellent condition; also some fields that can not possibly make a fair crop. The small grain is very short and will be harvested with much difficulty. The pastures were bare and hay fields short. We are much nearer to a famine for stock than I have ever known in all my years of farming.

June 22—One farmer hauled from town this morning all the woven wire fencing he could find for sale. He wants to feed out certain fields before chinch bugs have eaten all the crop. We have not been troubled with the pests in our immediate neighborhood as yet.

June 23—A week ago tonight we had the big rain and hoped it would be closely followed by another. But it hasn't come yet.

June 25—I hitched to the mower and cut two swaths around our oat field. While I knew the crop would necessarily be very short, I was not prepared for what I found. Our oats are terribly poor. I borrowed a rake from a neighbor and bunched the oats.

D. L. cultivated corn this forenoon and again this afternoon, except when he was helping load the oats. Some former years we have put many big loads of hay into the barn by this date, but so far we have had only three small loads this season.

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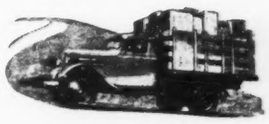

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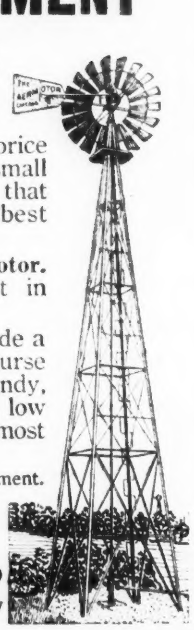

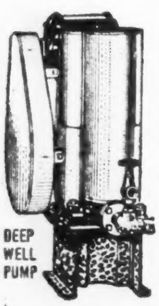

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SERVICE BUREAU
The Sign of Protection

Bonded Whisky Receipts

In at least one section of Iowa an effort is being made to sell bonded warehouse whisky receipts as an investment for individuals.

The attorney general has ruled that such receipt are not considered a security and are exempt from the provisions of the Iowa securities law. Apparently it would be no violation of law merely to offer the certificates for sale. However, if they were offered in exchange for other securities, the law would require the one making such offer to be licensed as a dealer in or salesman of securities in the state of Iowa.

So far as we can learn, whisky warehouse receipts are usually sold at such a price that there is very little chance for appreciation in value to the purchaser.

It should be thoroly understood that no interest or dividend is paid on these receipts, and any chance for appreciation in value is subject to market conditions.

Short Measure Linoleum

Every now and then some crook revives an old "skin game" and tries to get rich in a hurry. An example of this comes to us thru a report from a Service Bureau member on his recent experience with a linoleum salesman. We get similar reports from time to time, and have occasionally warned our readers against dealing with individuals about whom they know nothing. But the game of defrauding those who forget to investigate before they invest goes on.

It seems that this particular linoleum salesman represents himself as an experienced linoleum layer who is doing some large commercial job in the vicinity and has some remnants of "high grade inlaid linoleum" on hand that he will sell at a sacrifice.

He brings two or three linoleum remnants into the house of the prospective customer, all rolled up, and claims there is sufficient in the rolls to cover a floor of certain dimensions. He offers them at what appears to be a bargain price. If serious sales resistance is met, he cuts the price still further.

He apparently depends greatly on the fact that a large roll of linoleum is rather hard to handle. He hopes his prospect won't unroll it and actually measure it, for that would ruin the sale, as the roll contains only from one half to two-thirds the number of square yards he has represented it to contain. He also hopes that the customer won't notice that the linoleum, instead of being a good grade of inlaid is actually a very cheap grade of printed linoleum.

Naturally, he's a convincing talker, and if he can keep you from noticing the inferior quality and quantity and get his hands on your money, he'll let you do the worrying about how to get your money back. He doesn't live at the address he gives you.

Bergstad Talked Too Much

Having stolen three watches and nineteen rings by breaking thru the display window of Wulff's Jewelry Store, in Albert Lea, Minn., and after waiting three weeks before attempting to dispose of the stolen goods, Gilford Bergstad apparently decided it would be safe to offer the rings and watches for sale in Garner, Iowa.

Bergstad was seated in a booth in a cafe in Garner, displaying one of the watches and a number of rings to a couple of Garner residents when James Love, an employe in a nearby store, entered the cafe to get his evening meal. Bergstad had partaken too liberally of the cup that cheers and was willing to talk quite eloquently of the bargains he offered. Love, sitting on a stool at the counter nearby, heard the talk, including Bergstad's confidential remark that the jewelry had been stolen.

Love hurriedly finished his meal, paid his bill and casually departed. But he didn't go far. He stopped in at the nearest phone, called one of the sheriff's deputies, who lived a short distance from the cafe, and reported his experience. The deputy got right on the job and took Bergstad and a friend who was with him into custody.

A radio report of the robbery had been made by the police at Albert Lea and was on file at the sheriff's office. Some of the Wulff price tags were still on the jewelry which Bergstad had in his possession, so there was no difficulty in connecting him with the crime. He confessed and was sentenced in the district court at Albert Lea to the penitentiary for a term of from two to five years. The friend who was with Bergstad at the time of the arrest was able to prove he was not connected with the actual theft and was released.

The $50 reward offered by the Service Bureau for conviction in a case of this kind has been divided between Clayton N. Wulff, proprietor of the jewelry store, and James Love.

CONDITIONS OF $50 REWARD

[illegible]

Address all correspondence to

Service Bureau Dept., Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead

Des Moines, Iowa

Workday Pointers

Helpful Suggestions for Farmers

GRINDSTONES, to be used successfully, must have water. Suspend a piece of tire casing beneath the stone, so that it will hold water against the grinding surface.

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POULTRY LICE can be eliminated by dipping the birds in a solution containing sodium fluoride, using an ounce to each gallon of lukewarm water.

▲ ▲ ▲

FARMERS who make a practice of seeding alfalfa or sweet clover in corn at laying-by time recommend that cultivations be shallow, so that the seedbed will be left fairly firm for the legume seedings.

▲ ▲ ▲

GROUND CHERRY worms can be reduced by spraying the plants at blossoming time with lead arsenate, mixed at the rate of one pound in fifty gallons of water. Hand picking the worms also will help.

▲ ▲ ▲

MOWER SICKLE sections, when old or broken, are easily removed by placing them, point-down, in a vise, leaving the vise jaws loose and striking the top edge of the section with a hammer. In this way, the rivets are sheared off.

▲ ▲ ▲

ALFALFA HAY can be cured more rapidly in the swath than in the windrow, according to field experiments. The best practice is to allow the cut hay to remain in the swath until it is well wilted but not dry. Leave undisturbed in the windrow until sufficiently cured for placing in the mow. If rains or heavy dews threaten, it will be of advantage to turn the windrow.

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GIVE HORSES plenty of salt, especially when they are working in warm weather. Heat stroke has been found to be closely associated with low salt content in the blood, and the most practical method of maintaining the salt level is by feeding liberal amounts of salt to horses at work. Salt in the ration replaces that lost thru perspiration. If horses do not take sufficient salt during extremely hot weather, it can be added to their drinking water.

▲ ▲ ▲

PASTURES furnishing excellent forage for hogs are alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, rape or rape and oats mixtures, says the Missouri experiment station. Rape, incidentally, should be sown now at the rate of about six pounds of seed per acre. Sweet clover makes a reasonably satisfactory hog pasture, if properly handled, but ranks below the foregoing crops. Other suitable pastures are blue grass, wheat and rye. Good emergency pastures are sorghum, Sudan grass and lespedeza. Soybeans and cowpeas have not proved satisfactory for hogging off at the Missouri station.

▲ ▲ ▲

OATS that are too late to make well filled grain will produce a good quality of hay. An acre of oats will furnish about the same quantity of feed nutrients, either as hay or as grain. To get the most nutrients in the straw, cut for hay when the kernels are in the milk stage or very soft dough stage. Oat hay may be partly cured in the swath and finished in the windrow. Wait until the joints are free from sap before putting it in the mow. Otherwise, the hay may mold in storage. Oat hay will contain from 7 to 10 per cent crude protein, depending upon the stage of maturity when cut; that is, about equal to mixed clover and timothy hay.

CUCUMBER beetles are the worst enemies of the vine crops, particularly cucumbers and muskmelons. An effective dusting mixture is composed of twenty parts gypsum, or land plaster, and one part of calcium arsenate. Another good mixture is ten parts of gypsum and one part of lead arsenate. Air slacked lime is sometimes substituted for gypsum, but is apt to scorch the leaves and does not adhere as satisfactorily. Dust the plants two or three times a week early in the morning, when the dew is on, and immediately after a heavy rainfall. A cheesecloth bag, a bucket with small holes punched in the bottom or a rotary or puff type of duster can be used in treating the plants.

Chlorate for Weeds

This is the season of year for making the first application if you are using either calcium chlorate or sodium chlorate for weed eradication. Chlorate solutions are most effective when the weed plants have an abundance of leaves and are in the bud or early blossom stage. It is preferable to spray on cloudy days, in the evening or in the morning. Do not mow the weed patch before application is to be made.

A chlorate solution which has given good results in tests at the Iowa experiment station is made as follows: Dissolve one-half teaspoon of powdered glue in each gallon of cold water, then add one-half teaspoon of concentrate sulphuric acid to each gallon. In a few minutes, add one to one and one-half pounds of sodium chlorate to every gallon of solution. When the chlorate is dissolved, the material is ready for use. The glue and acid can be omitted, but they help make the solution more effective on some weeds, particularly leafy spurge and creeping Jennie. Chlorates can be used dry, but in this case application usually is made during October and November.

Rate of application, of course, is dependent on the kind of plant and on the amount of foliage. Creeping Jennie, leafy spurge, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, devil's shoestring perennial pepper grass and quack grass require from three to five quarts per square rod for the first treatment and less each subsequent treatment. The important thing is to cover thoroly as much of the leaf surface as possible each treatment.

Sodium chlorate has proved more effective than calcium chlorate, pound for pound, but it also must be handled more carefully. Dry sodium chlorate is inflammable and explosive, and if a heavy application of the solution is used on plants, the tops, when dry, are readily ignited. Therefore, wash both your clothes and the sprayer after putting on the solution. Do not use chlorates near buildings, and keep the container closed when not in use. Keep out of sprayed weed patches after the chlorate has dried.

Will the WPA program bring YOU roads like this?

THROUGH research and tests by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and other highway engineering organizations, a new kind of road has been developed within the last few years. A kind of road that costs just a trifle more than an ordinary gravel road, yet is hard and firm in all manner of weather—dustless in summer, rut-proof in wet seasons. Called "stabilized" roads, they are easy to build, low in cost, and employ hand labor extensively.

When soils having characteristic properties, such as cohesion and friction, are combined in correct proportions and kept in a moist condition, they stick firmly together and resist separation. Calcium chloride provides the needed moisture-bond and, in keeping the soil materials firmly bound, produces a "stabilized" surface. Amazing as it may seem, stabilized roads pack down so tightly under traffic that it is difficult to dig into them even with a pick-axe.

Here then is a low-cost, proven method of building permanent, all-weather roads from local materials, using local labor. Isn't it false economy to merely grade and gravel a road in the old-style, loosely bound way, when a firm-surface "stabilized" highway can be built for just a few dollars more?

A smooth, dustless all-weather road in DeKalb County, Illinois, accomplished by calcium-chloride-stabilization.

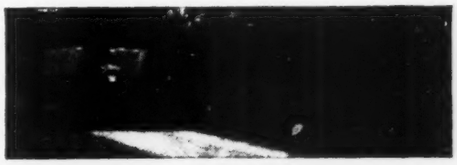
IT IS UP TO YOU TO ASK THAT WPA BUILDS THE KIND OF ROADS YOU WANT

Recommendations for WPA projects must originate locally, so public demand decides the type of road improvement to be provided. If you want good stabilized roads, instead of ordinary, dusty, loose gravel surfaces, you and your neighbors must get together and take action.

WRITE FOR A "ROAD IMPROVEMENT" PETITION FORM AND MORE INFORMATION ON STABILIZED ROADS

Drop a post card today to any of the Association companies, for complete data on the specifications, cost and methods of construction of stabilized roads. A convenient petition blank will also be furnished to make it easy for you and your friends to originate a local or WPA road project.

Calcium Chloride Surface Treatment Banishes Dust



Calcium Chloride being applied uniformly on road for dust-proofing.

If funds cannot be made available for stabilization, at least insist on treatment with calcium chloride to keep the road surface always moist, so always dustless. Two or three light applications of this low-cost chemical are usually sufficient to maintain the road in perfectly dustless condition. Even the smallest road budget can afford this method of eliminating the waste, danger, discomfort and contamination caused by dust.

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Farm News Briefs

Items of Present Special Interest

FARM INCOME

National farm cash income for April of 1936 was $536,000,000, as against $517,000,000 in April of 1935 and $311,000,000 in April of 1933. Farm product prices were down slightly for April, but larger marketings increased the total income over March anyway.

DEAN MURRAY

Dr. Charles Murray has been named acting dean of the division of veterinary medicine at Iowa State College. Doctor Murray has been head of veterinary research at the college. He combines the scientific attitude toward veterinary problems with a grasp of the practical approach to handling livestock diseases on the farms.

DUAL PURPOSE

Four Milking Shorthorn heifers were presented recently to the Iowa State College dairy herd by Iowa breeders, in order to get the college started on dual purpose stock. The heifers were given by R. R. Clampitt, A. Green & Sons, E. M. Mitchell & Sons and Irwin Meyer.

FARM LOANS

Over $3,794,000,000 has been lent by the Farm Credit Administration to farmers in the last three years. Total farm mortgage loans amounted to $2,043,000,000; short term production loans, $1,349,000,000, and loans to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives, $312,000,000.

RURAL LINES

Federal loans for constructing rural electric lines in Iowa now include projects to serve 322 customers in Sioux county, 900 in Scott county, 354 in Bremer, Fayette and Chickasaw counties around Sumner, 76 in Webster, 315 in Monona, Woodbury and Harrison, 246 in Iowa county in the Amana colony, 355 in Boone county, and 118 in Wright county.

FIRST AGAIN

Marion county, Iowa, leads again! In late May, this county sent to the state office the first farmer's listing sheets submitted under the 1936 soil conservation program. In 1934 and 1935, Marion county also was first in Iowa to turn in the corn-hog contract data. Members of the 1936 county committee are H. H. LeGrand, Ross Bly, Robert Overton and W. L. Sheppard.

LOTS OF HAY

Iowa, like the rest of the corn belt, had more hay on hand this year than usual. Farm supplies totaled 13,371,000 tons, while the 1928-32 average was only 9,666,000 tons. Pastures are a little poorer than usual, however, so the extra hay may come in handy this summer.

SHELTER BELT

Trees planted in the federal shelter belt project, thru the great plains area, came thru the first year with 75 to 80 per cent survival. A check on trees planted by individuals disclosed a survival rate of only 30 per cent. Congress has reluctantly appropriated a small sum to wind up this project, but is authorizing no money to carry it forward.

LOWER RATES

Livestock shippers to Chicago will get back $750,000 that has been impounded while the courts heard arguments as to whether Secretary Wallace's orders for lower commission rates should stand. The courts finally decided the lower rates were just.

SALES LARGER

Sales of farm equipment in the United States in 1936 are expected to exceed sales in 1935 by 25 per cent, according to the Farm Equipment Institute. The late spring delayed sales, but increase in business since then supports this larger estimate.

WOMEN'S CHORUS

The Muscatine county, Iowa, Farm Bureau Women's chorus is attending the international meeting of farm women at Washington, D. C., this week. It is one of the few farm musical groups given a place on the program.

CORN GRADES UP

Up to the last of March, 5 per cent of the 1935 corn going thru the markets graded No. 3 or better. During April, 37 per cent of the corn marketed was in the three top grades.

INSTITUTE MEETS

The American Institute of Cooperation is meeting at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, June 15 to 19. Prospects for international trade in farm products will be one of the subjects discussed. Chester C. Davis will speak at Urbana on export prospects, June 15.

MORE FOREST LAND

Over 6,176,492 acres have been added to the national forests of the United States since July 1, 1934. Much of this land is in the east, along the headwaters of streams which contribute to flood damage. Good forest land soaks up from three to twenty times as much water as open pasture during heavy rains, and properly handled forests can help to prevent the rapid run-off of water that contributes to floods.

Correction

It was indicated in an item on page 24 of our May 23 issue that applications of potash and gypsum would qualify for Class II soil conservation payments in Iowa this year. Actually, the Iowa board has decided not to include these practices in the approved list because of their relatively minor importance. The May 23 article also indicated incorrectly that the rule on limestone had been broadened to authorize payments for applications of less than the original requirement of two tons per acre. Altho the use of this broadened scale of payments would be permissible, it was not actually adopted for Iowa by the state agricultural conservation board.

Currant Worms

The currant worm, a green larva about one to one and one-half inches long, which feeds on currant and gooseberry leaves, can be poisoned with either paris green or lead arsenate.

Lead arsenate, when applied with a duster, should be mixed at the rate of one part to five or more parts of gypsum or flour. For a spray, mix a half ounce of lead arsenate with a gallon of water. The dust or spray should be applied as soon as the plants are thru blossoming, since that is the time the worms usually attack the foliage. Arsenicals should never be applied when the fruit is more than half grown, because some may adhere to the berries when they are picked.

Low Cost Liming

WISCONSIN farmers this year are spreading a million tons of limestone on their acid soils under a low cost program being conducted in cooperation with the federal Works Progress Administration.

The entire cost of preparing the lime is being met by federal WPA funds. The price paid by the farmer represents the cost of equipment, materials and hauling expenses. In sections rich in lime deposits, this cost to farmers is only about $1 per ton. In counties where there are no sources of limestone, the crushed product is shipped in from quarries operated by WPA labor at a cost of about $2 a ton at the local railroad siding.

WPA workmen are opening up the almost inexhaustible sources of lime found in quarries, marl beds and piles of industrial waste scattered over the state of Wisconsin. Limestone rock is being crushed to specified standards of fineness so that it will readily correct soil acidity. In some areas, lake beds are being dragged for the finely divided lime deposit at the bottom, known as marl. Marl is a cheap and readily available source of lime. It needs only to be broken into small lumps before it is applied to the soil.

The particular form of the lime projects in Wisconsin was made possible by a state law which gives counties the right to engage in the production and sale at cost of lime for soil treatment. At the peak of production along in the winter, approximately 3,500 WPA workers, mostly from relief rolls, were employed on 266 units of the sixty-five county-wide lime projects.

The lime program will have significance in Wisconsin because of new deposits and the development of new methods which have reduced costs of production.

WPA workmen quarrying limestone rock for use by farmers in Monroe county, Wisconsin.

Voice of the Farm

Discussion Page for Farm People

Tenant's Side

To the Editor: I'd like to answer "Land Owner," of Mills county, Iowa. Let's analyze this landlord-tenant situation for a change.

A landlord has all the chance in the world to investigate a tenant before renting him a farm. Does he? Very seldom. All he asks or seems to care about is that a tenant's personal property is clear, so that under the Iowa law, if any misfortune overtakes the tenant's crop, the landlord can foreclose on the personal property of the tenant to the rent.

Just because the tenant is an excellent farmer and stock man does not save him if some other fellow comes along and offers from 25 cents to a dollar an acre increase in the rent. . . .

In the case of absentee owners, such as loan and insurance companies, all tenants are lumped under one head—"tenants" (good, bad and indifferent), and all get the same treatment.

Rules and regulations to govern these farms are worked out by a bunch of chair holders who never milked a cow in their lives, or harnessed a horse; and they would not know a field of alfalfa from a field of oats. They read where corn and hogs have advanced on the London market, or the Chicago board of trade so they raise the rent for the next year on all farms. . . .

Such conditions make tenants bitter and cause them to act as Mr. Land Owner's tenant has done.

All we tenants ask is a fair deal. If we are good farmers, give us a majority of security by a five or ten-year lease, an adequate water supply near the house, a fenced-in house yard and garden and decent farm buildings.—Tenant Farmer's Wife, Osceola County, Iowa.

A long-time lease, with a sliding scale for cash rent, based on farm product prices, and with adequate credit to the tenant for soil improvement would undoubtedly be a lot of help.—Editor.

Farm Plank

To the Editor: I notice that there is a great deal of criticism of the AAA among some of the Republican politicians. I would recommend that they read the farm plank of the Republican platform of 1932, which advocates the AAA set-up exactly.

We can consistently criticize the Democrats for what they stole or borrowed from the Republicans. We would like to see the farm plank of the 1932 Republican convention published in your paper.—W. A. Paine, Wright County, Iowa.

The 1932 Republican platform stated: "The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance supply with demand. In the solution of this problem, the cooperative organization of farmers to plan production and the tariff, to hold the home market for American farmers, are vital elements. A third element, equally vital, is the control of the acreage of land under cultivation, as an aid to the efforts of the farmer to balance production. . . ."—Editor.

Canary Grass

To the Editor: I notice on the "Voice of the Farm" page you call for comments on recommendations for pasture mixtures. I have used timothy mixed in with the alfalfa seeding ever since 1924, and like it very much, but realize that it has its shortcomings.

During the last year or two, I have been making experiments with reed canary grass, and also making observations whenever possible. I am very enthusiastic about this new crop. Now I have a thought which may sound crazy, but I believe that some one should try it out—a mixture of alfalfa and canary grass.

I am trying some canary grass on some land this year that was an old pond bottom, where alfalfa will not do well—kill out, in fact, on account of "wet feet." This will be in the center of an alfalfa field, but hardly a "mixture." . . .

When Timothy Herd captured and domesticated the then wild grass that has since become our timothy hay (or Herd's grass), he found it growing in a Maryland swamp, if I am correctly informed. It might well be that the still wild grass known as reed canary grass, can be changed so much thru domestication that it, too, will grow better on upland than in swamps. . . .

An alfalfa-canary grass mixture—if it works—will have several advantages over an alfalfa-timothy mixture: The two plants are ready for harvesting for hay at about the same time. Both can be cut two or three times in a season. Canary grass is more palatable than timothy, and has a higher protein content. The mixture might make a tougher sod than the alfalfa-timothy mixture.—H. E. Skott, Dubuque County, Iowa.

All of us have a lot of experimenting to do with pasture grass mixtures before we find the combinations to fit every type of soil and slope. We'll be glad to get further letters along this line.—Editor.

A Pasture Record

When twenty cows and twenty heifers are successfully carried on about thirty-nine acres of blue grass pasture from the first of June to the latter part of September, during a season when the summer rainfall is over 35 per cent below normal, it points to exceptional pasture management. Yet during the dry year of 1934, this remarkable result was secured in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, under a project supervised by the Wisconsin Agricultural College.

The main factors responsible for the success of this experiment were adequate fertilization of the blue grass stand, the use of a rotational system of grazing, and the growing

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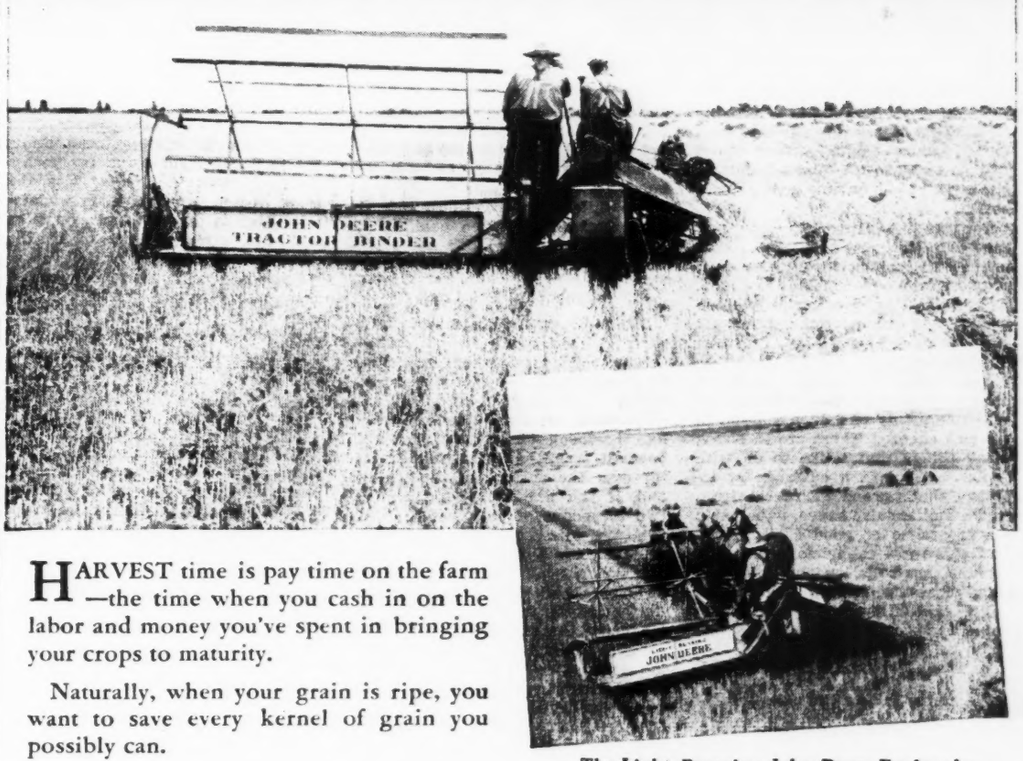

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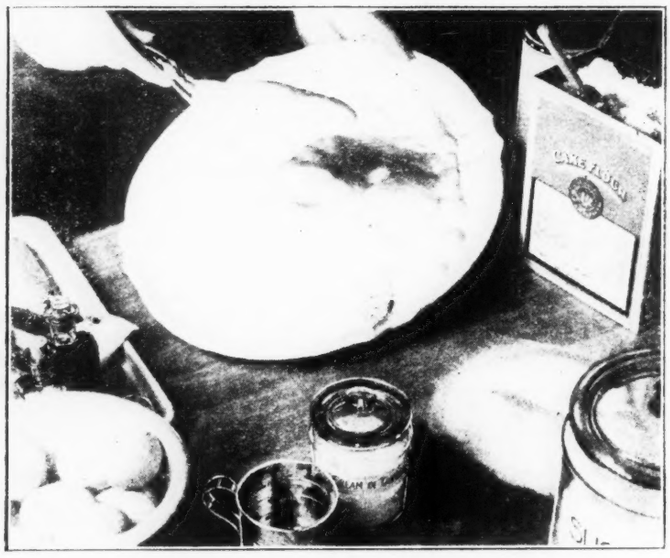


Homemaking Department

Food for the Angels

And There Are Many Delicious Ways to Use Up Those Egg Yolks

ANGEL food cake does not deserve all of its reputation. That it is good to eat, every one admits—even father, who complains that there "isn't a thing to it"—and so eats six pieces just to show how good a sport he is.

But that it is difficult to make, and expensive, too, are accusations that will stand looking into. The first of these, we will consider later on. As to the latter, angel cake is chiefly eggs, and expensive therefore only when eggs are very high, or when the left-over yolks are not used.

Personally, I welcome an angel cake making spree, partly because it gives me plenty of golden yellows to use as I choose. There are so many, many things that I like to do with "yelks." There's a custard, for instance, that's grand with fresh fruit. And a Hollandaise sauce, unbeatable for asparagus or good salmon loaf. And there are cake icings, noodles, cookies, hot rolls, sponge cake and salad dressing, not to mention an angel cake filling that brings the yolks right back to the whites and turns an ordinary fresh angel food cake into a dessert fit for a banquet.

Let's Tackle the Cake!

Angel cake making is really a simple operation. One merely beats air into egg whites until they reach their greatest possible volume, and then folds in sugar, flour and flavoring in a manner so gentle as not to lose any of the air originally incorporated. The mixture is then baked at a temperature low enough so that the tender whites will not be toughened.

If you are one of those who say, "Oh, but I couldn't ever make an angel food cake," get out your beater and mixing bowl right now. Let's convince you that you are absolutely and utterly wrong?

Have you ever bathed a baby—a fat, wriggling little fellow, easily bruised, but fairly aching to bounce out of your soapy fingers? Then you know what I mean by a "firm but gentle" touch. You go about making an angel cake in identically the same way you handle the baby. Get out your supplies and utensils first; decide upon your plan of attack; then sail into the main procedure with firm but gentle fingers.

Queen's Angel Food Cake

My favorite recipe for a family sized angel food is the "Queen's." It is of the "meringuey" type—lots of egg whites used. It's high, light and handsome if it's rightly made. Go at it like this:

Separate the whites of twelve or thirteen eggs into a large bowl, being careful to get all of the whites but none of the yolks into the bowl. (The whites should measure a full one and one-half cups.) Let stand for a while at room temperature. (If your eggs are not too cold, you'll have a higher cake.) Sift and measure one and one-half cups of sugar.

Don't Beat Too Long

Sift and measure one cup of pastry flour and sift again four times. At the last sifting, add about one-fourth to three-eighths cup of the sugar, which has been measured out, and sift thoroly with the flour. Sift one-half teaspoon of salt and one and one-half teaspoons of cream of tartar over the surface of the whites, and, if you like a moist cake, add two teaspoons of cold water. Beat to a froth with a rotary or whip beater. Continue beating only until eggs will hold a peak when beater is lifted from bowl. (Note photograph.) Better to stop too soon than to beat too long. As soon as eggs reach a peak they start drying up and losing air.

Add flavoring. Then start sifting sugar by tablespoons over the surface of whites, all the while beating very gently with the whip beater. Continue until all sugar has been added and the mixture is smooth and ropy, like a meringue. From this point on, handle the cake with extreme gentleness.

Sift the flour-sugar mixture over in the same fashion, but fold rather than beat. Work deftly and gently and keep the beater well below the surface of the mixture, turning it up, over and down. Mix only until flour has been absorbed. You'll not be troubled by "lumping"; the small amount of sugar in the flour will take care of that.

Start in a Cold Oven

Pile the cake mixture into a large tube angel cake pan, and slip it into a cold oven. Bring oven temperature slowly to not more than 325 degrees. (If your oven's erratic, aim at 310 or even 300 degrees.) Bake for one hour at that temperature. (This will take about seventy-five minutes from the time the cake goes into the oven.) If the cake does not come back slowly after being touched gently on top with a finger, raise the temperature for a few minutes, until it does.

Turn the cake upside-down and let it cool in the pan, making certain that the cake top does not touch the cake rack or table.

And remember that a good angel cake is always more tender the day after it has been baked.

Egg Yolk Custard

This is a grand spring dish; and it can be baked right with the cake. Beat up the twelve or thirteen yolks with three-fourths cup of sugar. Add one-half teaspoon of salt, and beat in, first, five or six cups of scalded milk and then the juice and grated rind of half a lemon. Turn into custard cups or a deep baking dish. Stand in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven, until a knife inserted in the mixture comes out clean. Chill and serve plain or with fresh fruit.

The best noodles in the world are made from egg yolks alone. Noodle experts blend three beaten egg yolks with one-fourth teaspoon of salt and all the flour that can be worked in—about one level cup. Roll thin as the proverbial dime. Let dry for half an hour, and you know the rest.

If there's no time for custard, then there's always egg-nog. And that's the perfect supper drink for youngsters. Beating the eggs with the milk, they say, makes them wonderfully easy to digest. And egg yolks are being given a big hand by the child specialists just now.

I use two yolks, two teaspoons of sugar and a dash of salt to a cup of milk. Beat till they froth, and add a dash of nutmeg, grated lemon rind or cinnamon for flavor. Add a straw and serve with a flourish.

Cheese Noodle Ring

This is a royal company dish that will do away with about nine egg yolks—counting those used for the noodles. Cook one cup of noodles, broken, in boiling salted water, until tender. Rinse in cold water. Add one and one-half cups of hot milk to one cup of soft bread crumbs, one-fourth cup of melted butter, one chopped pimiento, one tablespoon of chopped parsley, one tablespoon of chopped onion, one and one-half cups of grated American cheese, and salt, pepper and paprika to taste. Then add six beaten egg yolks, and lastly fold in the cooked noodles. Fill well greased ring mold and bake in a slow oven (325 degrees F.) until set—forty-five to fifty minutes. Unmold and fill center with creamed peas, asparagus or other vegetable.

Most puddings that don't demand meringues are better made with egg yolks alone, using two yolks instead of one whole egg. Muffins, cookies, rolls and cooky bars will often thank you for putting the whites in an angel cake and offering them a double quantity of yolks.

Feather Date Bars

Cream one-half cup each of butter and sugar. Beat five egg yolks until light, adding one-fourth cup of barely warm water. Then add to creamed shortening. Lastly fold in one and one-half cups of pastry flour (or one and one-fourth cups of all purpose flour) sifted with one teaspoon of combination baking powder and one-half teaspoon of salt, and mixed with three-fourths pound of dates cut fine and half a cup of chopped nutmeats. Beat well. Spread in greased shallow pans and bake in a slow oven (275 degrees) for thirty-five to forty minutes. When cool, cut into bars and roll in confectioner's sugar.

A luscious sauce for vegetables or salmon loaf is mock Hollandaise or golden sauce. Scald two cups of milk, and blend in one-third cup of butter mixed with four scant tablespoons of flour and one-fourth teaspoon of [illegible]. Cook several minutes, stirring constantly. Pour over two or three [illegible] beaten yolks and cook over hot water until thick. Add one or two tablespoons of lemon juice and salt. This sauce is good to look at and tingler to taste. If it thickens too much add a few tablespoons of milk and whirl it with the beater. Serve it just as it comes from the stove; it doesn't wait well.

Chocolate Sponge Cake

The angel cake rival at our house is chocolate sponge cake, made with the yolks. Beat six eggs until thick and light, gradually adding one cup of sugar and one-half cup of hot water, never letting the mixture get thin. (It takes much beating, but it's worth it.) Then add one teaspoon of vanilla and one-half teaspoon of salt. Finally, fold in one and one-fourth cups of pastry flour sifted with four tablespoons of good, rich cocoa and one and one-fourth teaspoons of combination baking powder. Bake in an ungreased pan in a moderate oven (350 degrees or a bit less) for one hour. Invert pan and cool, like an angel cake.

And now, if your angel food is [illegible] you'll want that stuffing recipe.

Golden Filled Angel Cake

Soften one tablespoon of gelatin in one-half cup of cold water. Meanwhile, beat five egg yolks with one-half cup of rich milk and three-fourths cup of sugar and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thick and creamy. Remove from fire, add softened gelatin and cool until mixture starts to set. Then beat hard for a minute and fold in one cup of cream, whipped until stiff.

Cut off the top of a large cooled angel food cake. With a fork, dig out a portion of the inside of the cake, leaving one-half a wall of cake all the way around. Pour the cooled cake filling into this trench, place the cake top back over the low portion, and set the cake in the refrigerator, or in some cool spot, until the filling has become firm and set.

Cut into sections and serve. Rightly handled, the congealed filling will always remain within the walls of the cake. It's a grand surprise dessert for the Ladies' Aid or a neighborhood club.

Covering uncooked egg yolks with a thin layer of water and then covering the container tightly is a good way to keep them until they can be used. However, it is difficult to prevent a slight drying out of the surface, even when they are thus carefully stored. The best plan is to use them up immediately, or if they are to be used in salads or sandwiches, to cook them up and store them after they have been hard cooked.

In Duets—Not in Solos

The "showiest" part of the egg may go into the angel food. But the most dependable, versatile and all around nutritious portion is the golden globe that remains in the shell when the egg white drops into the cake pan. Let a bit of the yolk get in with the white, and, woof! goes your cake—flat as cornbread. But put yolks into a bowl of their own, route them into dishes like those suggested, and you'll be giving warm thanks that eggs come in duets and not in solos.

COUNTRY AIR

By A FARM WOMAN

WELL, come on in and sit down, we may as well kill the rest of the day. This whole week has been like that—one interruption after another; but I liked the interruptions, in spite of what they did to the nice, satisfactory, work-a-day world things I had planned. I've been places I had not planned on, people I hadn't expected to see have been here, and everything from the small boy's skinned elbows to the old hen that brought in a dozen stowaway chicks has come up for attention and kept life from any semblance of monotony.

Then there has been that matter of driving the car to town twice a day with the school children. It's over now till next year, but it takes a shocking amount of time to do even a part time job on the school car. And lots of women do it. Still, I wouldn't miss it. If I'd ever learn to snap thru my errands in town, it wouldn't take so long, but sometimes the moment's chat with the clerk in the grocery store, at the post office or over the bank counter gives me food for thought all day. You just can't snap things thru when you like people.

One morning I came home burning to sit down and write the great American novel in four parts. For I had contacted four separate small community, typical American stories that morning. There was the woman whose life was being sacrificed to an aged mother—neither of them very happy over the arrangement. Both had soured on the world. But neither had courage or ingenuity—in spite of sufficient material means—to arrange otherwise.

There was the man whose political ambitions were so absurd as to be compounded of better musical comedy qualities, perhaps, than those of great fiction. His inflated ego, prejudices and preposterous plans to rebuild this sorry scheme of things left me amused but depressed. A little more knowledge, tolerance, vision and practicality—a little more greatness, in fact, and he might be a power for good. It's just the nth degree that stops so many of us.

Then there was the woman who wished she had the courage to get a divorce. Why wreck the children's lives, too, in the nest of incompatibility that matrimony has made for them? All that plot needed was a handsome heart breaker to step in on either side.

Most touching of all was the young couple following dad's business because dad and mom had so decreed—and they both hated it, being by taste and training fitted for other work. We consider it rather immoral to lead a double life. What about living two lives—your own and somebody's else? Half the tragedies in the world can be traced to it.

Life gets most elaborately complicated sometimes. Emotional tangles won't click with custom; financial problems won't permit security; taboos and gifts won't fit into circumstances; desires will not be downed; old age, ill health, disaster will creep in, youth will have its fling; progress will have it way—and there we are, a bewildered, fascinating melee of human beings with only a handful of us having that nth degree of courage and ingenuity that conquers all circumstances and controls unruly selves. Is it any wonder people are inspired to write novels?

But I didn't get started on my four volumes that morning because I had a flat tire, I had to plant more peas, and there were extra men for dinner. Anyway, why sit with your nose in novels when they're open for reading all around—modern left-up-in-the-air endings and all. That's why we like our books to end like fairy stories, with everybody living happily ever afterward. We can't take it—either in fiction or out.

But I didn't sit down between the interruption that just went down the road and the next one—whatever it is—that will happen along almost any minute, to talk about Life with a capital "L." I meant to tell you about the upsetting thing I've done with my garden—and I mean upsetting—and I meant to ask you what you think about the political convention broadcasts. It is my opinion that they do two things. They make us more affairs-conscious by coming right in the house, so to speak, and they impress us more and more with the buffoonery by which many of our national affairs are run.

To be sure, the depression, with its world problems and repercussions, has jolted every indifferent and stupid mind in the nation until we have thought in terms that gave us headaches because of their unaccustomed breadth. We've always been mob-minded—still are, probably. But present mob-madness of political conventions to a nation coolly and individually listening in the seclusion of home, and a lot of things may print up clearer than ever. People hate to admit it—it makes them feel like goofs or idealists—but they're thinking in terms of human good. They've seen that the whole thing has to be planned for humanity or it won't stand up. At any rate, the new system of broadcasts from a night-time keynote speech to Dorothy Thompson's keen comments, is going to be worth taking time to listen to.

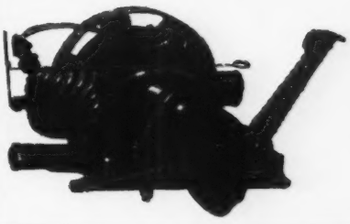
About my garden. My restraint regarding it is most commendable, and, I might add, unusual. For six weeks, I've been uprooting and unearthing every shrub and plant I own and transplanting them on a grander scale, even buying a few new perennials, with the loveliest, most unpronounceable names you ever stumbled over. But, be it confessed, my restraint is partly because I'm blest if I know whether the thing is going to work or not. I'm not sure yet. But it won't be long now until I can sit back and size things up. And then—don't worry—I'll tell all.

Only, I wish it would rain!

A letter from a friend who lives on the campus of a large midwestern university says the organization of the Veterans of Future Wars is very active in the school. "I really think," says she, "that their stunts will go as far to remove the glamour of war from the minds of this generation of youngsters as all the horror stories that have been written."

Her daughter, who has been an officer in a Peace Action Assembly lost her enthusiasm for peace when invited to go to the military ball with a committee chairman. "You should see how handsome Bob is in his uniform," said she. After all, the trappings of militarism are just a part of the whoopla that the old conquerors used to slip over on the unsuspecting citizens whom they were going to need to fight some more battles for them. Funny, they dressed Peace up as a rather unexciting maiden with a lot of cumbersome robes and a dull colored dove or two! How about dolling Peace up in gold braid and puttees? With a Sam Browne belt and a gay banner? Give the gal a bit of a chance to strut her stuff, and see if that might not do a thing or two.

MY WIFE CAN RUN THIS WASHER ENGINE



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Somewhere on an upper shelf of a cupboard in every farm home is a collection of recipes, "how to do it" booklets, clippings and other items which help a lot in the job of running a household. Farm women who want to add to this collection may check the following bulletins, prepared by various manufacturers, and we'll see that copies are sent them.

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- ☐ Gelatin Desserts
- ☐ Washday Helps

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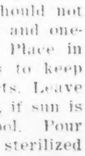

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June Canning Kitchen

PERHAPS the strawberries in your section aren't as luscious and large this year as they sometimes are in a season of more rain, but they may yield a better canned product for the very reason that they do not have such a large water content. It is the water in strawberries that makes them rise and float on top of the jar. Many recipes call for an overnight stand in juice to plump the berries out and restore their original weight to overcome this rising.

On recommendation of different homemakers who used the recipe with good results last year, we are repeating a method for canning berries which has brought good results, as the berries are plump, well flavored and well colored.

Non-Floating Berries

Sort the berries over carefully, reserving the fine, perfect ones. Prepare the juice with the berries that are small and not perfect in shape. Crush a quart of these, and add a standard measuring cup of sugar, letting stand until the juice is extracted. Strain out the crushed berries and prepare the syrup, using two parts of sugar to one part of syrup.

Into a large, flat pan or kettle, put the juice and the fine berries which you have reserved. Heat just below the boiling point for ten minutes, at the end of which time turn the berries carefully and set the kettle away in a cool place overnight, stirring once, very gently. The berries will soak up the juice and plump out. In the morning, reheat, pack into jars and process in hot water bath for twenty minutes.

Superior Canned Berries

Wash and stem three cups of strawberries and put in a large pan or preserving kettle. On top of the berries, put three cups of sugar. Do not stir, but boil for about twenty minutes, shaking down gently as required. Let stand overnight, then put in jars and seal. These are delicious in flavor and color.—Mrs. C. M. A., Cerro Gordo County, Iowa.

Canning Without Cooking

Wash and stem strawberries. Fill quart jars with the berries, then make a thin syrup of one and one-half cups of sugar and two cups of water and pour over the berries in the jars. Seal tightly and set in a vessel high enough to cover the entire jar. Fill vessel with boiling water, and cover with a thick blanket. Let stand until cold, remove from water, wipe dry, being sure lids and seal are free of water. Store in a dark, cool place. Berries so canned stay whole and retain their fresh, red color.

Strawberries for Shortcake

Stem and wash fresh strawberries and drain off all water. Measure, and to one pint of berries allow one pint of sugar. Put in an earthenware bowl or crock. With a silver fork, crush every berry. Put in a very cold place, stirring often for twenty-four hours. Put in sterilized jars and seal. Store in a cool, dark place, and you can have fresh strawberry shortcake at Christmas-time.—Mrs. H. D., Carroll County, Iowa.

Sunshine Preserves

Take equal parts of sugar and strawberries. Cover the berries with the sugar and let stand overnight to form juice. In the morning, boil gently for from five to eight minutes. Place hot berries in platters, pans or roasters. They should not be deeper than one to one and one-half inches in the pans. Place in the sun, cover with glass to keep clean and free from insects. Leave out in the sun for one day, if sun is hot, or longer if rather cool. Pour without reheating into sterilized jars and seal. If moisture collects under the glass, wipe it clear occasionally.

Strawberry Jelly

Grind or crush thoroly three and one-half quarts of fully ripe berries. Place in jelly cloth and squeeze out juice. To five cups of juice allow seven cups of sugar and two boxes of powdered pectin. Measure the juice into a kettle large enough to hold four times the volume of juice. If there is a slight shortage of juice, it may be made up by mixing a little water with pulp in the jelly bag and squeezing again. Use a standard measuring cup, holding one-half pint, level full, for both sugar and juice.

Place kettle of juice over hottest fire. Add pectin, mix well and bring to a boil, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon. As soon as mixture boils hard, pour in sugar, stirring constantly. Continue stirring and bring to a full rolling boil; then boil jelly for one-half minute by the clock. Remove from stove, skim rapidly with metal spoon and pour at once. Leave one-half inch space at top of each glass and cover at once with one-eighth inch of paraffin film. When cool, cover glasses with tin covers or tightly pasted paper ones, and store in a cool, dry place. Yield—twelve glasses.

Strawberry Jam

Grind two quarts of fully ripe berries or crush completely one layer at a time, so that each berry is reduced to a pulp. To four cups of berries allow six and one-half cups of sugar and one box of powdered pectin. Proceed as in the making of strawberry jelly, only increasing boiling time after pectin and sugar are added to one full minute by the clock. One-fourth teaspoon of butter may be added to reduce foaming. This recipe yields ten glasses of jam.

Here's another method:

Combine four cups of whole berries with five cups of sugar, and let stand overnight. Put on stove, and after boiling point is reached, continue boiling for eight minutes. Add one-fourth cup of lemon juice and let boil one and one-half minutes longer. Pour into glasses and paraffin at once.—H. E., La Crosse County, Wisconsin.

Chocolate Dessert

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2½ cups of milk
1 cup of sugar
6 tablespoons of flour
½ teaspoon of salt
2 egg yolks, slightly beaten
2 tablespoons of butter
1 teaspoon of vanilla
1 baked nine-inch pie shell
2 egg whites
4 tablespoons of sugar

Add chocolate to milk and heat in double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Combine sugar, flour and salt; add gradually to chocolate mixture and cook until thickened, stirring constantly; then continue to cook ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Pour small amount of mixture over egg yolks, stirring vigorously; return to double boiler and cook two minutes longer. Remove from boiling water; add butter and vanilla. Cool, turn into pie shell. Beat egg whites until foamy thruout; add sugar, two tablespoons at a time, beating after each addition until sugar is blended. Then continue beating until mixture will stand in peaks. Pile lightly on filling. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for fifteen minutes, or until delicately browned. Pie may be bordered or topped with plain or fruited whipped cream instead of meringue, if desired.

Editor's Note: We will be glad to send you a booklet containing thirteen other chocolate recipes, equally as tempting as the one given above.

Sabbath School Lesson

By HENRY WALLACE

Jesus Crucified

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for June 14, 1936. Luke, 23: 33-46.)

THE supreme greatness of a truly great soul is never revealed except under adversity. The infinite greatness of Jesus of Nazareth was never fully revealed until He was led to the cross on Calvary. Unutterable as were His sufferings, He could turn and say to the weeping multitude that followed Him, "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children." (Luke, 23:27-28.)

It seems to have been the custom of the Romans to give those crucified an opiate to numb their sense of the horrible pain—"but he received it not." He wished to meet His God with all His senses in active exercise. As the cruel spikes were driven thru His hands and feet, He prayed for His enemies, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do," a prayer that was answered sublimely fifty days afterward at Pentecost, when five thousand, many of whom assented to or shared in His death, were converted to the faith. Nor does the innate meanness of a depraved soul ever come out so plainly as in the hour of brutal triumph. The most depraved and brutal traits of humanity were revealed at the cross of the Son of God. He is a very mean man who in the hour of his triumph gloats over his fallen foe, and an unspeakably mean man who brutally taunts the victim of his own cruelty. Naturally, the Roman soldiers would follow the example of the Jewish rulers and join in the derision and mockery, saying, "If thou art King of the Jews, save thyself."

"With Me in Paradise"

One of the malefactors in derision and scorn said, "Art not thou the Christ? Save thyself and us." The other, in a nobler spirit and in his great physical anguish, rebuked his fellow, saying "Dost thou not even fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation? And we indeed justly, for we receive the due reward of our deeds; but this man hath done nothing amiss." And then, turning to Jesus with a faith more sublime than anything heretofore recorded, said, "Jesus, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom." To him Jesus made the second of the seven utterances from the cross: "Today shalt thou be with me in paradise."

While the mockery was going on, they were putting up the superscription in letters of Greek, Latin and Hebrew, the three great world languages then, giving as the title of the crucified, "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." (John, 19:19.) Herein lay Pilate's revenge. He proclaimed the man coming from an obscure village as their king. Alarmed and angry, they begged him to alter it to the effect that He claimed to be King of the Jews; but, smarting under his conscience, knowing he had done a cruel thing, and knowing they had forced him to it, he answered, "What I have written I have written"—it must stand as it is.

And now the strangest of all things occurred: A strange, unearthly darkness began to settle down over Jerusalem, and the scoffing of the priests and rabbis gave way to alarm. Looking thru the gathering gloom, Jesus sees one, and only one, of His disciples supporting His agonized mother as she gazes with feeling unutterable on the scene, and says, "Woman, behold, thy son!" and to the beloved disciple, "Behold, thy mother!" And from that hour to the day of her death Mary had a home with John, the son of Zebedee.

More and more dense became the awful darkness. Rage gave way to terror; nothing like this had ever occurred before. Out of the darkness came a voice, "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?" It was not Greek, but the tongue of the common people—the language of His childhood, to which He had turned, as we all do in moments of deepest emotion—and, interpreted, is, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me" what this cry meant in all its fullness is not given to mortal man to know. It is enough for us to know that in this hour Jesus felt that He was forsaken of His God, and that He, the Son of God, planted Himself on the same ground on which the believer must plant himself, on his faith in his God, even tho he may seem to be forsaken.

The cloud passed from His soul, as it did in the temple in the presence of the Greeks, and as it did the night before in Gethsemane, and with a loud voice, the voice of the victor, Jesus cried, "It is finished." And then, I imagine more quietly, came the words, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit." Then once more there was a cry of mortal anguish and His head sank (John, 19:30). He was dead, and as He died there came an earthquake, the rocks were rent in pieces by its force, the stones were rolled away from the sepulchers. And after His resurrection, some of the saints arose and went into Jerusalem and were seen of many. Most significant of all, the veil of the temple, which separated the holy place from the holy of holies, thru which the high priest entered but once a year, and then with blood of atonement for the sins of the people, was rent from top to bottom, the Holy Ghost thus signifying entrance to the holiest of all by the blood of Jesus. There was no longer a secret place for Jehovah, to be entered by but one man once a year, but the way of cleansing and forgiveness was open to all men of all lands and for all time.

It was now growing late, and the Pharisees could not endure that the bodies should hang on the crosses on the Sabbath. They therefore begged of Pilate that the death of the victims might be hastened and their bodies taken away. They found to their surprise that Jesus was already dead — dead literally of a broken heart; for that mortal cry was evidently caused by rupture of the heart —from intense mental anguish. The blood and water, or more strictly the blood and serum that followed the spear thrust, furnished a most convincing evidence of the fact.

And now a strange thing happens. A member of the Sanhedrin, or the body that had judged Jesus worthy of death, a good man and just, one who had not consented to the council and Jesus' death, one who secretly and quietly himself waited for the kingdom of God, went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus. He took it down, wrapped it in linen, and laid it in a sepulcher that was hewn in stone and doubtless had been prepared for himself, and in which no man had ever been laid.

So it often happens in the history of the world, that when the open or known disciples of a great and good man forsake him, then come the unknown disciples, those who silently trust in the kingdom of God, like Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, who did for their Master what His best disciples lacked either courage or ability to do.

Jesus Exalted

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for June 21, 1936. Luke, 24: 36-53.)

FROM the narrative of Luke, it is clear that the meeting described in verses 36-43 was on the evening following the resurrection. Two of Jesus' followers had taken a walk that afternoon, about seven miles into the country, to a little town called Emmaus. Discouraged and sad at

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heart, they talked over the events of the week, the miraculous powers of Jesus, and their hope that He would establish an earthly kingdom. "We had hoped that it was he who should redeem Israel." They had heard the report of the women that Jesus had risen. They were confused and bewildered. On the way, a mysterious stranger joins them and asks them what they are talking about so earnestly. They express surprise at his not knowing what has happened in Jerusalem and tell him the story of Jesus. He walks and talks with them, and asks them why they mourn over a fulfilled purpose, and interprets the prophets to them. So sweet and comforting is His companionship that they persuade Him to come in and eat with them. He was made known to them in the breaking of bread as Jesus, and convinced these two now for the first time that Jesus was indeed risen. They returned the same hour to Jerusalem and found the "twelve," the name by which the disciples as a band were known, tho one of them was absent at the time. (John, 20:24.)

The disciples had arisen that morning utterly heartbroken and disconsolate. Their Master was dead, and their own lives were in imminent danger. Mary Magdalene and the other women had been at the tomb that morning and said that it was empty; that they had seen a vision of angels, and that a mysterious personage in the garb of a workingman had told them He was Jesus. (John, 20:15). Peter and John had seen the empty tomb, nothing else—"but him they saw not." (Luke, 24:24.) They believed Jesus would rise with others at the general resurrection, but did not believe now that He had risen. Like other wise men, they could easily account for the stories of the women. They loved their Master most devoutly, and in their paroxysms of grief had become hysterical and had seen visions. So the two went back home. (John, 20:9.) While the disciples were discussing the matter behind closed doors, Cleophas and one other came and told of the mysterious stranger whom they met on the way to Emmaus.

Thinks Jesus Is a Spirit

And still they did not believe until Jesus Himself appeared unannounced in their midst; and even then they did not believe that He was human. They thought they saw before them not Jesus, the Son of man; not Jesus, their old friend, but His spirit; or, as we would say, "ghost." This explains verses 38 and 39. "And he said unto them, Why are ye troubled, and wherefore do questionings arise in your hearts? See my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye behold me having."

Thus ten of the disciples were at last convinced that what stood before them was Jesus in flesh and blood. And to enable them to more fully realize that He was indeed their old friend, He said: "Have ye here anything to eat? And they gave him a piece of broiled fish. And he took it and ate before them." Thomas, however, was absent, and the next, as we would say, Sabbath evening, when they came together, he still persisted in not believing, until Jesus again mysteriously appeared in their midst and said to Thomas, "Reach hither thy finger, and see my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and put it into my side, and be not faithless but believing." Then Thomas believed and understood.

It was absolutely necessary that the disciples should be convinced of the fact of the resurrection of His body and His absolute identity with their Master, before He could begin the work of instruction which covered the forty days. We have a synopsis of this instruction in verses 44-46; in substance, that His birth, His teaching, His death to make atonement for His people, and His resurrection from the dead, were foretold in the Scriptures, of which three divisions are mentioned—Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms. (The term "word" is used in the sense of "doctrine.") And that all this that has occurred should not surprise them if they had really understood their own Scriptures.

In verses 47-49, He looks toward the future. The object of His incarnation, His teaching, His suffering, was to prepare the way for establishing His kingdom, not among the Jews merely, but among all nations; and they were the chosen instrumentality for carrying on this work, because they had been fully imbued with His teachings and had been witnesses of His death and of His resurrection, as they were to be witnesses of His ascension. Something more than this was necessary, however. They must be endued with power, the power of the Holy Ghost, in verse 49 called the "promise of the Father"; and they were not to enter upon any work until they were fully endued with that power from on high.

We may assume that these last two points were especially dwelt upon during the last evening Jesus spent with them at Jerusalem. The forty days had intervened, in which He had met with them in Galilee, had been seen by about five hundred brethren, and had dwelt in closest fellowship with several of them, including John and Peter, at their old haunts on the lake of Galilee. Having firmly convinced them that He was indeed the long promised Messiah, that He had made the atonement which the ceremonies of the Old Testament foreshadowed and which the prophets from Moses downward had clearly predicted, and having dwelt with them as of old and poured out His whole heart to them, as He could not do even on the evening when He observed the passover with them for the last time, He led them out as far as Bethany, His old home, or rather to that part of Mount Olivet which adjoined Bethany. He then lifted up His hands and gave them His final blessing, was parted from them and carried up into heaven, to return again, as they were told by angels afterward, in like manner. And so reverently they worshiped Him. There was no longer doubt, but great joy. It was all true, all clear. Christ was now set down at the right hand of God. There was no longer any hiding in secret places for fear of the Jews; but we find them continually in the temple, blessing God and showing the courage down to the day of death of each one of them that came from the absolute knowing that Jesus of Nazareth was the Son of God, the Savior of the world, the Redeemer of mankind, and that they were the chosen witnesses by whom the work of the world's redemption was to be begun.

Everybody's Say-So

THIS is a corner where farm women can talk things over. Here, for instance, is a letter from Mrs. G. W., of Clarke county, Iowa, which will interest a good many mothers of 'teen-age girls. She says:

"Our only daughter graduated from high school in January. We had hoped to send her to college this fall, but as the time gets closer, we realize that this will be impossible. Her brothers were more fortunate, as we were able to pay their tuition and help them some in addition. They worked for their board and room, but now it seems impossible to even pay Laura's tuition.

"In the meantime, Laura has been studying catalogs from various schools of nursing. Partly because, like most of our young people, she wants to help save the world, and partly, too, because the schools of nursing, in return for hard and disciplined work, furnish instruction and room and board.

"At first, I simply couldn't accept it. Laura seemed too young and inexperienced, the work so hard and the responsibility so heavy; yet the more we study the catalogs, the more impressed I am with the possibilities in this field. There is, in addition to private and hospital nursing, the field of public health, school, social service, office nurse and laboratory work, besides any number of specialized branches. Of course, there is danger of unemployment, just as there is in teaching and secretarial work, but at the same time the training is going to be valuable to her in any work she does. So we are both studying these catalogs with just as much enthusiasm as tho they were for an accredited college.

It's always fun to experiment with foods, and when we find a new combination that is heartily approved by the family, we feel as important as an inventor who has just perfected a new gadget. Mrs. Green, of Madison county, Iowa, sends in this offering:

"I have known for a long time that dried lima beans were a good, wholesome and inexpensive food for my growing family. But until this last winter, the only way I ever prepared them was to soak them overnight and boil them a long time the next day. But during the time when we were snowed in and fresh supplies were hard to get, I did a good bit of experimenting with the food I had on hand. I think the best results were with lima beans.

"Of course, you always have to soak and boil them, but have you ever tried baking them with ham hocks and molasses, just as you do your ordinary baked beans? Or have you tried creaming them with a can of asparagus?

Several weeks ago, one of our readers wrote in and asked what other mothers did when their young people going to high school in town wanted to stay for after-school activities, thereby missing the school bus. We have had a number of letters on this subject, and here is another from Mrs. T. H., of Tama county, Iowa:

"What to do in Marjorie's case? The aim of education is to train children to live balanced lives, to develop spiritually, mentally and physically. What to do in Marjorie's case would depend on her type. At sixteen is she conscientious, timid, fond of books and music, or is she the opposite type, one who places everything secondary to a good time?

"If she is the former, I would want her to stay in town, for she needs the companionship of other children. If the latter, she very probably needs careful supervision by her parents."

There isn't a day but what we have to make some decisions for the family. Sometimes it is easy to decide; other times, it's terribly hard. Perhaps we wonder if we should take the year-old baby to town for his diphtheria shots now, or shall we wait until he is older, or would we dare let fifteen-year-old Junior attend the Youth Conference in Chicago, even if the church is paying his expenses?

When you run into a problem of this kind, and work out a satisfactory answer, tell us about it. Or if the problem doesn't seem to yield to treatment—some of them don't—write us anyway. Perhaps some of the other readers will have helpful ideas. At least, let's talk it over.

Put your name and address on your letter. If you are discussing an intimate family or neighborhood problem, and prefer not to have actual names in the letter if it is printed, tell us so and we'll observe your wishes.—A. M. F.

The Poultry

Avoid Summer Trouble

The extreme heat and dry weather of summer bring new problems to the poultry raiser, and these extra obstacles necessitate careful attention to detail, says H. L. Kempster, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Troubles from external and internal parasites prevail in addition to the usual feeding and management practices which demand conscientious attention during the summer months.

Too frequently, the results of good care during the early life of the chicks are neutralized or lost, due to neglect after they have passed the so-called danger point in their development. It should be realized that there is no such thing as passing the danger point in raising pullets, but the wise poultryman will be on the alert to anticipate and avoid trouble, rather than to pay the penalty which follows negligence.

One of the common neglects of poultrymen in the care of chickens in summer is failure to keep them supplied with clean, fresh water at all times. The first job in the morning, as soon as the chicks are released from their houses, is to clean and fill the water buckets and see to it that the supply is constantly provided. The absence of an abundance of shade will materially retard growth, and either natural or artificial shade must be provided.

In many cases the farmer fails to provide adequate rations, usually by depending upon insect life as a source of animal food instead of including adequate supplies of dried milk or meat scraps in the growing mash. Then, again, he may not provide sufficient amounts. An abundance of feed hoppers kept filled with grain and growing mash, and placed in shady places, will assist in keeping the chicks growing during hot weather. When the range dries up so that green feed is lacking, alfalfa leaf meal can be included in the growing mash to advantage.

Feed for Pullets

All the ingredients of a complete ration—grain, protein supplements, minerals and vitamins—must be supplied for growing pullets, but in somewhat different proportions than for chicks. The protein content of the growing ration need not be so high as in the starting ration. The all mash chick starter can be converted into a very satisfactory growing mash by either increasing the amount of grain in the mash or by feeding whole or cracked grains in addition to the mash.

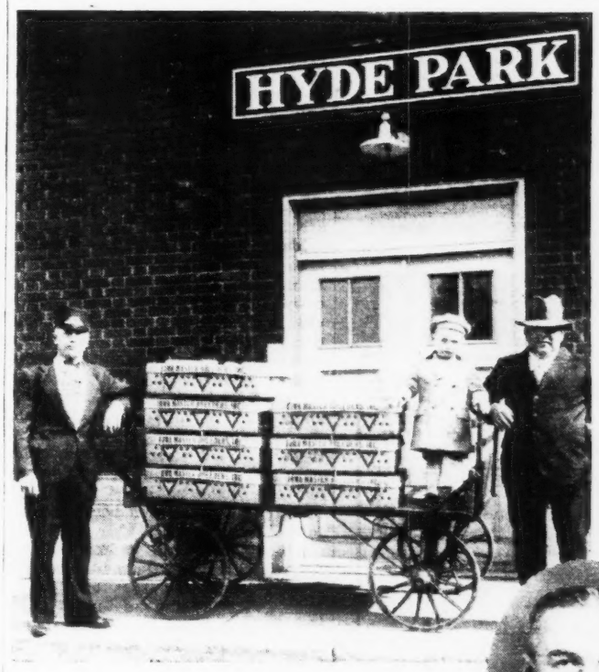
The Ohio experiment station advises that if pullets are to be raised in confinement, more attention must be paid to the feed than if they have access to a good grass range. The ration under these conditions must supply all the essentials for growth and development, especially the so-called green feed factors and the sunlight factor. For this reason, two and one-half to five per cent of dried milk or its equivalent, five per cent of alfalfa meal, and one-half to one per cent of a potent fish oil should be included in the ration. It has also been shown by some experiments that pullets grown in confinement require a ration with a higher protein content than those grown on a good blue grass range.

If the pullets are to be grown on range that supplies an abundance of succulent green feed, the requirements of the birds, especially for vitamins, are partially filled by the range. The birds are exposed to direct sunlight, the cheapest and the best source of vitamin D, and the green feed provides some of the other requirements in the most effective way.

Where a plentiful supply of tender grass and sunlight is available, the milk, alfalfa and fish oil may be

PRES. ROOSEVELT'S HYDE PARK FARM RE-ORDERS

IOWA MASTER BREEDERS CHICKS FAMOUS FOR GENUINE QUALITY



ARCHIE GALLINGER MEETS CHICKS at depot in Hyde Park. Here is a picture supplied by Mr. Gallinger showing the arrival of his chicks at Hyde Park this year. With him are his son and the express agent.

C. Edwin Holmes, President of Iowa Master Breeders, who has devoted the major portion of his life to poultry breeding and improvement work. In the last few years more than $50,000 has been invested to give Iowa Master Breeders finer, healthier chicks, more for your money.

Archie Gallinger, Poultry Caretaker of President's Famous Farm, reports excellent results with last year's chicks.

Here's a sweeping tribute to the genuine quality that has made Iowa Master Breeders chicks first choice among thousands of poultry raisers. For the second consecutive year they have been selected to furnish eggs and meat for President Roosevelt at his renowned Hyde Park farm. Last year, Archie Gallinger, poultry caretaker for the President, ordered 300 Iowa Master Breeders Special chicks. They arrived in perfect condition, and laid so well through the winter, Mr. Gallinger again this year came to Iowa's champion breeders for his chicks. A money order in full payment ($68.00) accompanied the order.

Orders 200 White Leghorns, 150 Barred Rocks, and 150 S. C. Reds, From Our Special Mating Grade

Not only that, he increased his order this year to 500 chicks, including 200 White Leghorns, 150 Barred Rocks, and 150 S. C. Reds . . . our Special Mating Quality. Already he reports his chicks arrived in 100 per cent condition and are doing exceptionally well. This repeat order from President Roosevelt's farm is typical of the thousands of others received from Iowa Master Breeders' satisfied customers each year. What finer endorsement of Iowa Master Breeders' splendid quality and uniform breeding could be asked? No wonder they have become nationally famous for their genuine quality.

Silver Trophy Awarded Iowa Master Breeders for Best Display, Iowa Poultry Show.

WINNERS Iowa Master Breeders have been awarded Silver Trophies for Best Display at Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska State Shows. Hundreds of individual awards in last three years.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS Right now, drive to your nearest Iowa Master Breeders neighborly location and order your chicks. Special summer price reductions now effective. You still can raise a money-making flock yet this fall and winter. Chicks can be furnished for prompt delivery.

COMMUNITY LOCATIONS

To serve its many customers, Iowa Master Breeders have selected the neighborly locations listed below. These Chicks which have become nationwide famous for their genuine quality are on display now. Visit your nearest location today.

IOWA		SOUTH DAKOTA	NEBRASKA
Onawa	Missouri Valley	Sioux Falls	South Omaha
Denison	Cedar Rapids	Yankton	Grand Island
Sioux City	Fort Dodge	Watertown	
Ida Grove	Carroll	Aberdeen	
Mapleton		Huron	

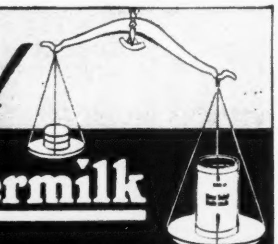
FREE! Copies of Iowa Master Breeders literature will be sent free to everyone who answers this ad—same as received by President Roosevelt's Hyde Park Farm. Write today.

IOWA MASTER BREEDERS, INC.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA C. EDWIN HOLMES, Pres.

FAMOUS FOR GENUINE QUALITY

Pound for Pound



Semi-Solid Buttermilk

EQUALS AND EVEN SURPASSES ANY OTHER FORM OF MILK IN EFFECTIVENESS AND ECONOMY

MILK is universally recognized as the best all-around food for poultry. Added to any ration milk produces larger, healthier birds, increases egg production, cuts mortality.

Pound for pound, Semi-Solid Buttermilk equals—and even surpasses—any other form of milk in effectiveness and economy. Semi-Solid gives better results because it is made entirely from pure creamery buttermilk—no skim milk or creamery residue added—and is made to extremely rigid standards to preserve the correct nutritive ratio. It is always fresh—always uniform—always available.

Fed daily with the grain or mash, and once a week with bran as a conditioning ration, Semi-Solid will pay you big dividends in increased egg and meat production. This year many flocks got away to a late start. Semi-Solid Buttermilk will prove invaluable in bringing such flocks through to maturity in the best of condition.

A DEPENDABLE *Milk Supply* NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY POULTRY RAISER

No matter what the size of your flock, you can obtain Semi-Solid Buttermilk in convenient size containers. For small flock owners, drums of 50 and 100 pounds. For large flock owners, 500 pound barrels. Be sure to look for the nationally known Semi-Solid Buttermilk Trademark on the container and the label. It's your guarantee of the genuine Semi-Solid.

Ask your dealer—or write us direct—for a copy of our new pamphlet "Step by Step to Successful Poultry Raising." It's free.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, DANVILLE, ILL.
THE ONLY IMPORTANT COMPANY MANUFACTURING BUTTERMILK PRODUCTS EXCLUSIVELY

NEW LOW JUNE AND JULY PRICES

HATCHERIES and PRODUCE HOUSES
(Order from your nearest branch)
Winnebago, Minn.
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	Per 100
Assorted, All Breeds	$4.75
Wh., Bf., S. C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas, and also Assorted Heavy Breeds	$5.50
Bf. and Wh. Minorcas; Wh., Bf. and Bar. Rocks; Wh. Wyan.; Bf. or Wh. Orpingtons; S. C. or R. C. R. I. Reds	$6.50
S. L. and Col. Wyandottes; Lt. Brahmas; Wh. Langshans; R. I. Whites; Black or Wh. Jersey Giants	$7.50

TURKEY POULTS AND DUCKLINGS

Boote's HATCHERIES

DEPT. W. WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA

Capper ships C.O.D. Save Money on CHICKS

Look at this Record

Glenwood, Iowa
"My Capper chicks are doing fine. They are the first hatchery chicks I've ever been able to raise, so now I am going to order more. Am sending money order for 100 chicks."

Clawson, Mich.
"It appears to me you would not have to do much advertising, if you send out the quality chicks to everybody that you have to me."

Order Now!

SUMMER SALE New low C. O. D. PREPAID prices for summer. No money down. Order today direct from ad. Raise a money-making flock yet this fall and winter. Capper chicks bred to mature early, start laying sooner, lay more eggs whole year. New big hatching capacity. Rigidly culled, scientifically inspected and mated flocks. Many high-production males from our own breeding farm. Sexed chicks guaranteed 90% accurate. 100% Arrival Guaranteed. Sixteenth year.

UTILITY MATING	Unsexed 100	Unsexed 500	Master Mating 100	Master Mating 500
White Leghorns	$6.75	$33.50	$7.90	$34.00
Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, S. C. Reds, Barred, White Rocks	7.25	35.00	8.40	41.00
W., Buff, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	7.95	39.00	9.00	44.00
White Giants	8.95	44.50		

Heavy Assorted Unsexed, $6.50-100. Light Assorted, $6.00-100. Odds and Ends, $5.50-100; 2 Weeks Old Chicks, add 6c; 3 weeks, 9c.

90% SEX GUARANTEED, PER 100

UTILITY	Pullets	Cockerels	UTILITY	Pullets	Cockerels
W. Leghorns, Buff, Brown Leghorns	$13.95	$3.50	S. C. Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	$12.00	$9.00
Buff, Black, W. Minorcas, Anconas	15.00	4.00	Light Assorted	12.00	3.00
Heavy Assorted	11.00	8.50			

Add 1c per chick for Master Matings.
SPECIAL—Super Mating White Leghorns, $12.00-100. Pullets, $24.00. Cockerels, $9.00.
CAPPER'S HATCHERY, R. 40, ELGIN, IOWA

TANCRED-HANSON 300 EGG BLOOD line Leghorn chicks. Both strains in their purity, at common prices. Sexing instructions free with orders. Leghorn specialists 28 years. Prompt shipment. Catalogue free.
EGGLAND FARMS Box W MT. VERNON, IOWA

omitted. The amount of protein supplement used in the feed may vary over a wider range, since young grass is relatively high in this ingredient. Tests at the Ohio station, with pullets raised on a good range, showed very little difference in growth or time of maturity among groups receiving rations containing 5, 10 and 15 per cent of a protein supplement.

Care should be exercised with the pullets that are raised on range, to see that the feed and range supply enough of the essentials for growth. If the weather is warm and dry, so that the grass is no longer of good quality, the addition of milk in some form and alfalfa meal is advisable.

Sell Broody Hens

Broody hens seriously decrease the poultry incomes on many farms at this time of the year, and should be removed from the flock, says D. D. Moyer, of the Missouri University. It takes the production profits from one laying hen to neutralize the feed cost of one non-layer or broody hen, since hens that are out of production consume about two-thirds as much feed as hens that are laying profitably.

Many hens of the heavy breeds take a vacation of from thirty to fifty days during the spring and early summer months. This materially decreases the average production of the flock. Additional losses also result from damage done to the interior quality of eggs laid in nests occupied by broody hens. Eggs left under a hen for eight hours are, from the standpoint of quality, really three days old when gathered. The germ starts developing in fertile eggs above 68 degrees. Blood rings soon develop and eggs soon become unfit for consumption.

Broodiness is an undesirable inherited characteristic, and it is extremely important that only those hens going broody the fewest number of times be retained in the breeding flock. By doing this for several years, the factor of broodiness can largely be eliminated.

Changing Poultry Ranges

Is there any known method of sterilizing poultry ranges to destroy parasites which cause coccidiosis?

According to University of Missouri poultrymen, there is no known satisfactory method of soil sterilization which will effectively destroy worm eggs and the parasite which causes coccidiosis. The simple process of starvation, requiring approximately two years, is the only reliable method of eliminating these parasites. This means that every poultry raiser who expects to be successful should arrange to raise his chicks on ground where young stock has not been grown for at least two years.

Treatment for Lice

The advent of "corn weather" brings renewed activity of lice on poultry. Hot weather is the time that these pests do most of their damage. An early battle against them may easily prevent a slump in egg production.

The easiest and least expensive treatment for lice is the use of nicotine sulphate on the roosts just before the hens perch for the night. A needle-like stream, applied the length of each roost is effective and very low in cost. It will rid the laying flock of most of the lice.

Turkeys and Chickens

Because of blackhead, the standard advice given in recent years as to turkey raising has been: "If you raise chickens, leave turkeys alone." In general, it is sound advice, and yet both turkeys and chickens can be raised on the same farm if handled properly; but it must always be recognized that the danger of blackhead infection is an ever-present one.

Probably the best procedure for

140,000 Poultry Raisers Preferred SIEB'S OVERSIZE CHICKS

It's as important to buy top quality chicks in June-July as in April. We will not lower the quality of Sieb's Chicks to meet lowest prices on cheapest chicks. We value the good will of customers too much to disappoint them by shipping any but the Best Quality Chicks, that WILL grow into a beautiful flock and produce a substantial profit. It's this policy that has made 140,000 poultrymen prefer SIEB'S OVERSIZE CHICKS. WE HAVE ONE GRADE ONLY THE BEST, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

AVOID DELAY--ORDER NOW

PRICES PREPAID	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bf. Leghorns	$6.95	$33.50	$64.50
Bd., Wh., Bf. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Wh. Wyands. Buff Orpingtons	7.45	36.00	69.50
White and Black Minorcas Wh. Orps., S. L. Wyands. Anconas	7.95	38.50	74.50
Heavy Mixed for Broilers	6.45	31.00	59.50
Light Mixed for Layers	5.95	28.50	54.50
Heavy & Light Assorted	6.15	29.50	56.50
Mixed Sexed Chicks	4.95	23.50	44.50

Add 25c Extra on Lots of Less Than 100

SEXED CHICKS Prices per 100: Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas—Pullets, $13.95; Males, $2.95; Any Heavy Breeds—Pullets, $10.95; Males, $7.95; 90% Accuracy Guaranteed.

SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 136 Lincoln, Illinois

WELP'S Big Type White Leghorns

225-292 EGG BREEDING Every Welp White Leghorn chick carries blood from trapnest, pedigreed males, from 225 to 292 egg dams and pedigreed females. Finer, healthier, bigger type. Scientifically inspected by new method on health and egg production. All hatched from big, chalk white eggs, none less than 23 oz. to the dozen.

NEW LOW PREPAID SUMMER PRICES

	100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Cockerels
Big Type S. C. White Leghorns	$6.90	$13.50	$2.95

Fully guaranteed. Sex chicks guaranteed 90% true to sex. Order direct. We can ship at once. PREPAID

WELP PAYS POSTAGE WELP'S HATCHERY R. 1 BANCROFT, IOWA

...AAA CHICKS...

Select quality high production mating chicks at amazing low cost. Order direct from ad. Prompt shipment.

White, Brown, Buff Lehorns	$6.90
Barred, Buff, White Rocks	7.40
White Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	7.40
S. C. Reds, White Minorcas	7.40
S. C. R. I. Whites	7.60
Jersey White Giants	9.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.60
Assorted All Breeds	5.90

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 or more deduct 25c per 100. All chicks blood tested. Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed.

CAMERON HATCHERY
CAMERON, MISSOURI

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

on Farrow Chix after May 25th. Order now at these new, low prices. Healthy, blood-tested stock. We will fill your order on day wanted. 100% alive delivery, prepaid.

	100	500
BARRED, WHITE, BUFF ROCKS, S. C. REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, WH. WYANDOTTES, BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE OR BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS.	7.45	36.25

Special Matings 2c a chick higher than Quality Matings. Famous Farrow Star Matings White Leghorns 4c a chick higher than Quality Matings. It is not too late to buy FARROW CHIX, as they are quick in maturing and will make good winter layers. Order now.

FARROW CHICKERIES
Dept. 40 PEORIA, ILLINOIS

DEPENDABLE BABY CHICKS

Mo. Appd. Pullorum tested	100	300	500
Wht., Br., Buff Leghorns	$6.45	$18.90	$31.25
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons	7.45	21.90	36.25
R. C. White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds, R. C. R. I. Whites	7.60	22.35	37.00
Lt. Brahmas, Bf. Minorcas	8.35	25.00	
Jersey White Giants	8.75	25.75	42.75
Heavy Assorted	6.45	18.90	31.25

100% live delivery, prepaid. Order from this ad or write for circular. No better chicks to be had for the money. These prices for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade.

MATLICK HATCHERY, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

STOUFFER'S STURDY CHICKS

B. W. D. tested, U. S. approved. June prices 100% live delivery, postpaid. Immediate delivery.

	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$6.95	$34.50
Barred, Buff and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes	$7.40	$36.00
Black, White, Buff Minorcas, S. C. Reds	$7.40	$36.00

AA Special Matings any above breed 1c chick higher. AAA large Barron Leghorns, W. Jersey Giants, 100 $9.75, 500 $48.50. Heavy and light mixed $5.45; 500 $27.25. Heavies, $6.45; 500 $31.95. Leftovers, $4.95; 500 $24.75. $1.00 per 100 books order—balance C. O. D.

We are located 40 miles east of Dubuque, Iowa
Sadie Stouffer Hatchery, Dept. W, Waddams Grove, Ill.

TRADE MARK **HOMASOTE**

INSULATING AND SHEATHING BOARD

Protects against cold, wind and dampness. FREE PLANS—Laying Houses, Brooder Houses, Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.

THE AGASOTE MILLBOARD CO.
Dept. 45 Trenton, New Jersey

TELL THE ADVERTISER that you are writing him through his advertisement in WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD.

MANAMAR SUPPLEMENT
Nature's Food Minerals from the Sea

ManAmar Mineralized Hog Supplement supplies the hog with all the necessary minerals, vitamins and proteins when fed with home grown grains.

ManAmar Mineralized Hog Supplement builds sleek coats—strong bones, sturdy frames—quick growth—early market toppers at a cheaper production cost in less time with less work.

MANAMAR RATIONS ALWAYS PRODUCE OUTSTANDING RESULTS

Self feed your hogs with corn and oats, ManAmar Mineralized Hog Supplement, plenty of fresh water and if possible an alfalfa pasture and you will have your hogs ready for the early market. **Make more money** by feeding ManAmar Mineralized Hog Supplement.

See your ManAmar dealer or write

State Sales Co.
Successor to Ideal Sales Co.
208 Elm Street
DES MOINES, IOWA

raising turkeys without having them become infected with blackhead is to build a wire covered run outside of the brooder house, and do not allow the poults to get outside of this run until they are ready for range, at eight weeks or thereabouts. Unless you are positive that chickens have not frequented the ground on which this run is made, you should cover the floor of the run with a layer of sand, or, better, gravel. By following the method outlined poults can be kept out of contact with the chickens until they are moved to a range, which may be provided very simply and with but very little expense.

However, the danger of blackhead continues, and the chickens and the growing turkeys should be kept seprate thruout the season. Since the turkey range should be a long way from the poultry buildings, this should be an easy matter.

Summer Range for Chicks

Raising chicks close by the house until they are six weeks or two months old is the only practical way on most farms of the corn belt. Frequent trips to the brooder house must be made in order to take care of feed and drink and see that the chicks are kept dry and clean. And in four cases out of five, frequent inspection of the brooder house stove and thermometer is a part of the program.

But when the chicks become large enough to no longer require brooder heat, and plenty of green feed and lots of room become as important as mash and water, a comparatively long distance should separate the growing chicks and the house on one hand and the laying flock on the other. Equally necessary is adequate distance between the growing chicks and places where hogs and pigs eat, drink, loaf or sleep.

Shade of some sort must be provided if the chicks are to grow into laying pullets and roasting cockerels rapidly. An orchard or a few scattering shade trees are ideal, if along with these are plenty of green feed—grass, clover, alfalfa or even young weeds. However, the trouble in depending upon weeds is that such palatable weeds as fox-tail, goose grass, purslane, lamb's quarter, etc., have made their start earlier in the season, and have either grown tall and unpalatable or have been vanquished by the hoe, the cultivator or the scythe.

Corn Field an Ideal Range

If a corn field is reasonably close by the range where the chicks are located, it will provide shade—if it was planted at the normal time. It is an ideal place to dust and scratch and a place where hawks and crows will not bother the chicks. In addition, they will gather considerable green feed if other feed is not available in abundance. During July and August, a corn field comes as near to being an ideal range for half-grown chickens as we have in Iowa and neighboring states.

Special range shelters are best for housing young poultry stock during the summer. If they are properly built, they are light enough to be easily moved and are cool, practically free of mites and adequate to protect the birds from ordinary storms and enemies.

For a cheap shelter, use a frame covered with roofing and fine mesh poultry netting or hardware cloth on the sides. Some provide a board or hardware cloth floor, but many use nothing. Each style has its advantages. It is important to provide roosts and the chicks should be trained to use them. If shelters are not on the program, the brooder houses must be moved with the chicks.

Moving the chicks away from the house should bring home the necessity of providing adequate feeders to hold mash enough to last a day or more. It is also essential to have water containers capable of furnishing enough water and to spare for the hottest day.

MAILING LISTS

GET OUR FREE REFERENCE BOOK and MAILING LIST CATALOG FREE

Gives counts and prices on accurate guaranteed mailing lists of all classes of business enterprises in the U. S. Wholesalers—Retailers—Manufacturers by classification and state. Also hundreds of selections of individuals such as professional men, auto owners, income lists, etc.

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Polk Bldg.—Detroit, Mich.
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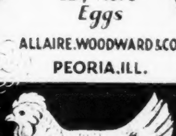
World's Largest City Directory Publishers
Mailing List Compilers. Business Statistics. Producers of Direct Mail Advertising.

Dust the Laying Quarters
El Vampiro
Healthy Hens Lay More Eggs
ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO.
PEORIA, ILL.



El Vampiro Kills Lice and Mites
10¢

WORM YOUNG BIRDS
WITH THE
GIZZARD CAPSULE

It gets all three kinds of worms—not just Large Rounds but **also** Large Tapes and Pins. Easiest on the birds. **Insoluble.** 1c per bird or less.

GERMOZONE. For bowel troubles due to chilling or faulty feed or water, in both young and adult birds, **nothing equals Germozone** in the drink. 12-oz. bottle, 75c.

At Dealers selling Lee Remedies; or postpaid. Ask for 64-page 1936 LEE WAY POULTRY BOOK on diseases, diagnosis, treatment. FREE.

● GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebr.

SPECIAL SALE PRICES—BABY CHICKS

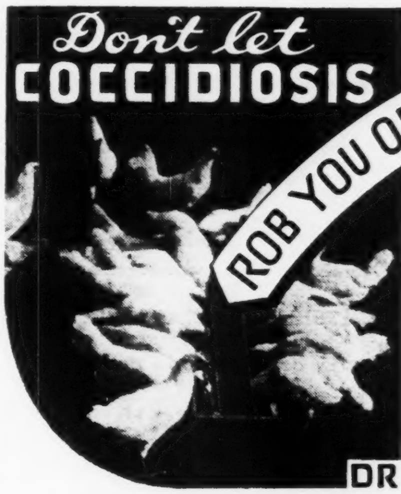
CHIX

to close out remaining hatches now in incubators. All
HIGH QUALITY CHICKS
and all from **BLOOD-TESTED FLOCKS.** We guarantee 100% live delivery postage prepaid. Order **NOW.** Literature and prices **FREE** on request.

HAWKEYE CHICKERIES, Inc.
252s W. Locust St. Davenport, Iowa

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead classified ads put you in touch with a market for farm land that can be reached no other way.

Don't let COCCIDIOSIS ROB YOU OF YOUR CHICKS!



● This deadly disease is one of your worst enemies in raising chicks. Prevent heavy losses to *your* flock by treating with Dr. Salsbury's **PHEN-O-SAL** or **RAKOS** just as soon as the first symptoms appear. Both are dependable, effective medicines. **PHEN-O-SAL** is furnished in convenient tablet form—**RAKOS** in concentrated liquid form.

DR. SALSBURY'S
PHEN-O-SAL
TABLETS

● Here is the old reliable stand-by in tablet form. Thousands of poultry raisers all over the country have found it extremely satisfactory in checking and preventing bowel disturbances, including coccidiosis, in fowls of all ages.

When put in the drinking water, Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets form a pure medicinal fluid that goes to *all* parts of the intestines. There it combats the deadly coccidiosis germs, gently heals the inflammation, and soothes the sore tissues of the mucous membrane. Furthermore, it furnishes blood-building elements that help to restore health and vitality, and builds up resistance to disease.

So be prepared when coccidiosis threatens! Have Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal on hand to fight this dreaded disease. Package of 125 tablets—$1.00.

If you prefer a liquid treatment that is convenient and effective to use with ground grain or other scratch feed in checking coccidiosis, then you will want to use

Dr. Salsbury's
RAKOS

—a combination of strong acid medicines that renders the bowel contents acid, stops bleeding and kills the germs. You'll find it especially helpful in stubborn or chronic cases. 150 bird size bottle is only $1.25.

Dr. Salsbury's
FOWL POX VACCINE

The time to vaccinate against Fowl Pox is when chicks are six to twelve weeks old. Early vaccination with Dr. Salsbury's Fowl Pox Vaccine (Chicken Strain) produces permanent immunity and prevents losses from Pox, Cankers, Colds, Roup, etc.

Prepared in our own modern laboratories under U. S. Government license. Thoroughly dependable because of its high immunizing power. No syringe necessary. Complete instructions furnished.

FREE 16-page booklet "First Aid to Baby Chicks;" 16-page booklet "How and When to Vaccinate;" booklet on "Worm Control." All are illustrated. Write us at once!

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, CHARLES CITY, IOWA
Directed by Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian; Specialist in Poultry Diseases.

Dr. Salsbury's POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE STATION

Take your poultry troubles to the Hatchery, Feed or Drug dealer who displays or advertises this emblem. He is well qualified to help you, for he is a member of our NATION WIDE POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE. Watch your local newspaper for his announcements, or write us.

MOTHER MILLER CHICKS Famous Layers SINCE 1912

R.O.P. WING BANDED CHICKS
U. S. APPROVED AND BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS
LAYERS OF BIG CHALK WHITE EGGS
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS

All Mother Miller flocks are state accredited and approved & Wisconsin and U.S. Approved in Illinois
PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 6 TO JUNE 30. QUALITY MATINGS.

	50	100	500	1,000
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns	$3.88	$6.75	$33.75	$67.50
Barred, White or Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.00	6.95	34.75	69.00
SPECIAL MATINGS				
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns	4.38	7.75	38.75	77.50
Barred, White or Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	4.45	7.95	39.75	79.50
GASSON WHITE LEGHORNS	5.00	9.00	42.50	85.00
ROP ROYAL MATINGS				
Pedigree and Supervised White Leghorns	$4.87	$8.75	$43.75	$87.50
BISHOP BARRED ROCKS	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00

Sexed chicks 90% accuracy guaranteed. 100% live delivery.
THE MILLER HATCHERY Dept. 140 BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, or MADISON, WISCONSIN
THE OLD RELIABLE HATCHERY 3½ MILLION CHICKS ANNUALLY
SEND FOR 1936 CATALOG AND PRICE LIST

ASHTON'S dependable CHICKS SINCE 1913

are genuine **money-makers.** All this season are hatched from breeding flocks that have won **NATIONAL** recognition—all breeding flocks last season were supplied with **CHICKS** sired by our **MASTER MATED FLOCKS.** You can **DEPEND** on your next fall and winter poultry profits, with **ASHTON'S DEPENDABLE CHICKS.** Egg production and profits made, all depends on your judgment in selecting and buying your **BABY CHICKS** or **STARTED CHICKS.**

SPECIAL JUNE DISCOUNT—Leghorns, $7.75 per 100; Heavy Breeds, $7.95 per 100

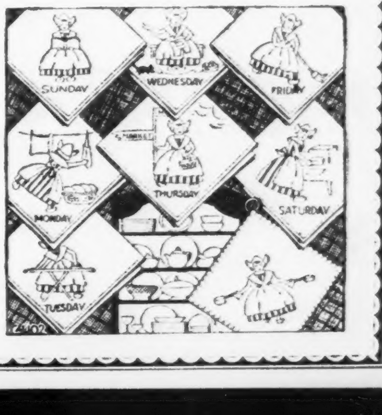
We specialize in: **Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons.**
We also hatch: WHITE MINORCAS, BUFF MINORCAS, SINGLE COMB REDS, BARRED ROCKS, BLACK GIANTS, WHITE GIANTS, and BUFF LEGHORNS.
UNITED STATES APPROVED and PULLORUM TESTED, chicks only of highest quality, PRICED REASONABLE. **PREPAID.** Parcel Post 100% live delivery. Order **NOW.** Ask for **FREE** circular and price list.

SUNNYSIDE HATCHERIES, Box 50 WEST LIBERTY, IOWA

Days of the Week Towels

For real industry and efficiency you can always count on Gretchen—so here she comes to you a "maid of all trades" who will help you do up your dishes quickly and thoroughly. This sprightly miss is no drudge, however, for you will notice she has her work systematically arranged with a different task for each day, but she manages to find time off for marketing and churchgoing.

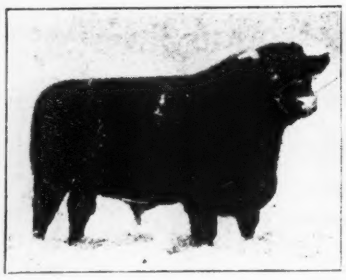
If you have sugar or flour sacks on hand, you are truly in luck. A NUMO hot iron transfer, number C1102, for only 10 cents, may be had for stamping these seven tea towel designs and matching pan holder. (This is the kind that is usable several times.)



Order by number, addressing your letters to the Quilt Pattern Editor

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD
DES MOINES, IOWA

Allow Ten Days for Delivery



SNI-A-BAR GOLDEN RING, the sire of some of the best in this sale.

66 Grand Shorthorns

from well-known herds

(IN COMFORTABLE PAVILION)

Webster City, Iowa, Monday, June 15, 1936

--66 LOTS--

36 TOP YOUNG HERD BULL PROSPECTS
30 RICHLY-BRED FEMALES—FOUNDATION KIND

This is one of the strongest consignments ever offered in a Webster City auction. All have been selected with great care and include a number of real herd bull propositions, several suitable for the best shows this fall. Two excellent tried sires, SNI-A-BAR REVELATION, a desirable roan five-year-old and one that will please. HELFRED MONARCH, a thick, massive, attractive tried bull by the International grand champion, Collynie Clipper Star. Bulls are plentiful to please the most exacting and critical cattlemen. This will be one of the great sales of the year, where you can make herd bull selections. The females include a grand lot of real breeding matrons several with outstanding calves at side by noted herd sires, other attractive heifers forward in calf to great herd bulls and several excellent open heifers that will make a reputation for your herd bull. The breeding is unexcelled. The cattle are consigned by the following leading herds:

F. W. Hubbell, Des Moines, Iowa
Dean C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa
Maytag-Zirbel Co., Newton, Iowa
Perry O. Brown & Son, Lamoni, Iowa
Matern Bros., Wesley, Iowa
Ben G. Studer, Wesley, Iowa
C. E. Faulkes, Mitchellville, Iowa
W. J. Hagie & Son, Clarion, Iowa
Holm Bros., Corwith, Iowa
Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill.
Meadow Lawn Farm, St. Cloud, Minn.
Henry Jamieson, Blue Earth, Minn.
B. L. Norton & Son, Wilton Junc., Ia.
Paul W. & Griff Johnson, Wilton Junction, Iowa
J. R. Fleming, Green Mountain, Iowa
W. C. Anderson & Son, West Liberty, Iowa
Chas. S. Knudson, Fort Dodge, Iowa
Joe Bramley, Arion, Iowa
Gill Dolder, Callender, Iowa

Plan to attend this great event and buy herd improvers or females suitable for breed improvement in the best herds. The catalog is beautifully illustrated and sent **FREE** on request to all who apply, mentioning this publication. Address

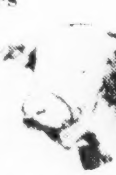
WILL JOHNSON, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa
J. E. Halsey, Fieldman.

SOUTHWEST IOWA BREEDERS SALE

HEREFORD CATTLE

35 to 40 Head Bulls and Females

Atlantic, Iowa, Tues., June 16



Both horned and polled cattle selling in this sale. The following breeders are selling cattle in this auction: Hunt & Fugelsang, Atlantic; H. O. Masterson, Atlantic; Ralph Hilliard, Massena; Jens Sonken, Audubon; Reason S. Jones, Des Moines; N. M. Leonard, Waukee; Geo. A. Johnston, Creston; J. B. Blake, Guthrie Center; James Cullen, Mt. Etna; Metz & Eowenfine, Wiota, and others. The offering is made up of BEAU MISCHIEFS, BEAU BLANCHARDS and PRINCE DOMINOS. There will be a splendid lot of horned bulls in this sale and some of these are good enough to go to the head of good herds. Then there will be several very choice Polled bulls in the sale and some good Polled heifers. There will also be some nice horned heifers in the sale. If you are on the market for some good Herefords make it a point to attend this Atlantic sale on June 16. When writing for catalog please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

HAROLD O. MASTERSON, ATLANTIC, IOWA
Col. M. H. Cruise, Auctioneer. M. T. White, fieldman for the paper.

MINNESOTA'S GREATEST SALE

ABERDEEN ANGUS

10 Bulls--40 Females--50 Head

Luverne, Minnesota, Monday, June 15, 1936

From the Herds of
E. A. & E. W. BROWN, LUVERNE, MINN., AND
HARTLEY STOCK FARM, PAGE, NORTH DAKOTA

This is one of the best offerings of Aberdeen Angus cattle that has ever been sold in the state of Minnesota. The bull offering is strictly high class, and the females will compare with anything selling in any sale this year.

E. A. & E. W. BROWN are selling 40 cows and heifers in this auction. There will be 25 cows and 15 heifers, and the most of these will be bred to BARR OF PAGE, a son of Eventuation of Page, an international winner. The most of these will be K. Prides, Erica Ericas and 4th Branch Blackbirds. The heifers are sired by Erica Ericmore, a son of Black Belmore, and also by Blackbird Lad 10th of Page, a son of the imported bull Exaxis of Ballindalloch 428984. Some of their very best cows are listed, and a better lot of females will not be found in any sale this spring.

HARTLEY STOCK FARM, Page, North Dakota, are selling eight bulls in this sale, and they are the cream of their herd. Sired by their great show and breeding bulls, Revolution of Page 11th, General of Page and Eventuation of Page. Every bull they are selling is good enough to go to the head of a good herd. Write for catalog at once and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

E. A. & E. W. BROWN, Managers **LUVERNE, MINN.**
Col. W. H. Cooper, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

When writing to advertisers, will you please mention this paper?

LIVESTOCK NOTES

One of the very attractive Shorthorn sales that will be held this spring will be that of Bellows Bros., at Maryville, Mo., on June 20. Their bull offering should attract those who are looking for herd heading material, because they have some of this kind in their sale. They are selling a few bulls at this time that are out of the ordinary. The roan yearling, Supreme Royal Baron, is one of the very best bulls they have ever sold, and they have sold some good ones. This bull has everything that you want in a high class herd bull, and we again say he is one of the best bulls that this firm has ever listed for a public auction. The bull, Supreme Chief, a roan January yearling, is also a bull that many are going to want, and he will make a real herd bull. There is a red August calf in the sale that will be about the right thing for a man that is looking for a red bull and can wait a while on this calf. He has the makings of one of the best bulls in the sale. Then there are a couple more strictly high class red bulls that will make good herd sires. They are cataloging 10 good females with calves at foot by their noted herd bulls; 15 bred heifers and 10 open heifers. These are all bred in the purple and will make splendid breeding cows when matured. It is an offering we can recommend to the discriminating buyer. Write Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo., for catalog, and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. If you can not get to the sale, send your bids to our M. T. White, in care of Bellows Bros.

In the Northern Illinois Guernsey Breeders Association sale, at St. Charles, Ill., on May 15, the Fort Dodge Creamery Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa, sold three cows at an average of $545 per head. One of these cows was Rosedale Gladys, a three-year-old, and she went to Dr. N. S. Heany, Glen Ellyn, Ill., at $1,100. Another was Rosedale Caveere, a five-year-old, and she went to the Bethany Homestead Farms, at $275; and the third was Rosedale Hazel, going to O. S. Caesar, Chicago, at $260. The latter was a two-year-old heifer. It only goes to show that the Rosedale Farm Guernseys owned by the Fort Dodge Creamery Co., are among the best in the country. Just now, this same company is offering at private sale seven very choice young Guernsey bulls. If you want one, get in touch with them at once. Please mention this paper.

Grant Good, Ogden, Iowa, reports a splendid business in Belgians this spring and has sold stallions and mares in 10 or 15 states. He has 30 head of stallions, from yearlings up, now on the place, and some outstanding mares and fillies. He has a lot of these mares and fillies for sale, and will be pleased to have prospective buyers call and see them. Please mention this paper when writing him.

Barber & Powell, Harlan, Iowa, have 100 head of good Chester White spring pigs, and they are coming along finely. These are sired by International Type and Iowa Prince. If you remember this firm made the greatest sale of Chester Whites that was sold last winter, and this was a postponed sale. We will tell our readers more about them later in the season.

The Southwest Iowa Hereford Breeders Association is holding its annual sale at Atlantic, on June 16, and between 30 and 40 head will be offered in this sale, and among them are several polled bulls and heifers. The advertisement in this issue will give you the names of those who are selling cattle in this sale. The cattle selling at this time are strong in the blood of Prince Domino, Beau Blanchard and Beau Mischief. The most of the offering are horned cattle, and, take it from us, there are quite a lot of good bulls among these. We have it on good authority that the breeders sending cattle to this sale are putting in the very [illegible] they have. Hunt & Fugelsang, Atl[antic], are selling two mighty good bulls, [illegible] S. Jones, Des Moines, is selling [illegible] splendid two-year-old bulls, Harold [Mas]terson is selling 10 bulls and Ralph [Hil]liard and Jens Sonken are put[ting in] some good ones. N. M. Leonard, Waukee, is selling two good polled [bulls] and three nice polled heifers. The [sale] will be held in the sale pavilion at [At]lantic, Iowa, on the fair grounds. W[rite] H. O. Masterson, Atlantic, Iowa, and [ask] him to send you a catalog. Please [men]tion Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Home[stead] when asking for it.

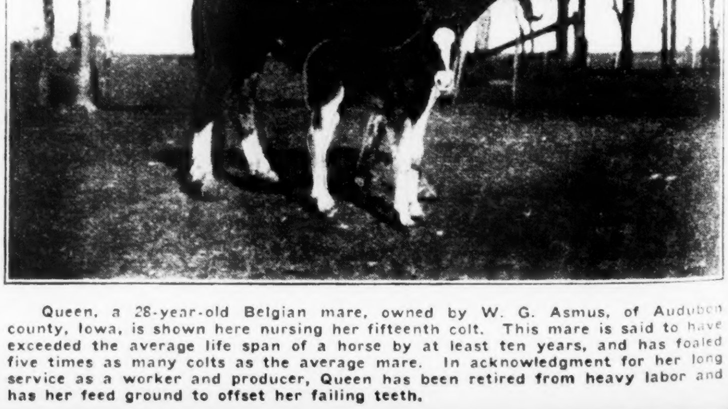
Elsewhere in this issue you will [find] the advertisement of the Fort Dodge Creamery Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa, w[ho] is offering some splendid Guernsey [bulls] ranging in age from eight months [to a] year old, and sired by the comp[any's] noted herd bulls, which are regard[ed as] about the best in the state. In the [re]cent Illinois sale, one of the cows [from] this herd sold for $1,100, and these [are of] the same line of breeding. They are [be]ing priced where you can buy the[m]. Seven good Hampshire fall boars [are] also being offered, sired by the gr[and] champion boar Strongheart and [illegible] Mark. These bulls and boars must [be] moved as soon as possible, so if [you] want them get busy at once and if pos[]sible go and see them. Please mention this paper when writing this firm.

Daniel E. Bowers, Bridgewater, Io[wa], will hold his Shorthorn sale at G[reen]field, Iowa, on June 26, when he will sell 30 head of good Scotch cows and heifers and 10 head of nice young bulls. He [has] one of the best bred Scotch herds [in] southern Iowa. George Gruss will [sell] a good roan Scotch bull in his sale, [and] there may be one or two other bulls [that] will be sold by well known breeders [in] that vicinity. Drop Mr. Bowers a [card] and ask him to send you a catalog [when] it is ready, and when asking for it ple[ase] mention this paper.

Carl K. Linge, owner of Linge [Stock] Farm, Central City, Iowa, located [] south of town and twelve miles [] Cedar Rapids, has a good herd of Mi[lking] Shorthorns and Belgian horses. He [now] offers some dark red bulls, ready [for] service, by Brookside Clay 12th [and] Brookside Mapperton 4th, and they [are] out of cows sired by an imported [bull]. The dam of one is a record of [] cow, and when she freshened the [] time made over 8,000 pounds, under [or]dinary farm conditions. They are [] dual purpose cattle. The bulls w[on't] last long; they are priced to sell. W[rite] or visit Mr. Linge's farm. He also h[as a] choice roan yearling Belgian stallion. [Ad]dress W. I. Pepper, Mgr., Central C[ity], Iowa.

Some mighty good Chester Whit[e] boars are advertised for sale [by the] noted breeder, Roy V. Copp, Gl[], Iowa, in this issue. They are si[red by] Flash Jr., and are out of Mr. Copp's [] sows. He wants to move them [as soon] as possible, and if you want one [you] will have to get busy right away. [These] boars are absolutely all right in [every] way. Please mention this paper [when] writing Mr. Copp.

The Illinois Angus Breeders S[ale], Springfield, Ill., June 17, offers [] of desirable cattle. Whitman & [] list 25 head of their best cattle, [] cows with calves at foot; their [] tion cattle come from Escher & [] Stanley R. Pierce sends 10 good [] Floyd Armstrong enters 10 of [] from the famous Dundus S[] Tracy Farms enter 10, and C[] send 10 of their best show cattle [] free catalog write E. E. [] Mgr., [illegible], Springfield, Ill.



Queen, a 28-year-old Belgian mare, owned by W. G. Asmus, of Audubon county, Iowa, is shown here nursing her fifteenth colt. This mare is said to have exceeded the average life span of a horse by at least ten years, and has foaled five times as many colts as the average mare. In acknowledgment for her long service as a worker and producer, Queen has been retired from heavy labor and has her feed ground to offset her failing teeth.

Bellows Bros. Greatest Shorthorn Offering

10 BULLS—35 FEMALES

Maryville, Mo., Saturday, June 20, 1936

SUPREME ROYAL BARON, calved June 1, 1935, roan, sired by Supreme Commodore, dam Fair Constance 6th by Maxwelton Baron. One of the greatest young bulls selling this year.

A top offering of Scotch Shorthorn cattle from one of the oldest herds in America. If you want foundation material, this offering will afford you the opportunity to draw on this great establishment for breeding stock.

The bull offering consists of many herd bull prospects, among which are Supreme Royal Baron, a June yearling sired by our great herd bull, Supreme Commodore, and we believe he is the greatest bull to sell this year. Another outstanding bull is Supreme Chief, a roan January yearling by Supreme Guard, out of Daisy Gloster by [illegible]. A very promising calf is Supreme Red Archer by Supreme Commodore. He is a solid red and just an August calf. We doubt if there is a better calf in America for his age than Supreme Red Archer. You will say the same thing after you see him. Also two great red yearlings, Supreme Red Regent and Supreme Commodore 2d. Both of these belong to the Queen of Beauty family. Seldom has an offering of bulls been assembled in one auction of the quality, breeding and individuality as this sale contains. A wonderful opportunity to buy a herd bull in the making. The cow offering is made up of some of our most noted families. Ten cows sell with calves at foot, 15 bred heifers and 10 open heifers. Few offerings have ever contained as great assortment of breeding cattle to fit every man's needs as will be found in this sale. Particular pains have been taken to include something for every possible buyer. Families represented—Augusta, Rosewood, Clara, Clipper, Gipsy Maid, Marigold, [illegible] Beauty, Violet, Gwendoline and others. Write at once for the free catalog. Be sure to mention this paper when writing. Address

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.

M. T. White, Fieldman.
A. W. Thompson Auctioneer.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS SALE

(AT C., B. & Q. STOCK YARDS)

Galesburg, Ill., Tues., June 23

50 LOTS Once again the breeders present a strong offering drawn from thoroughly reliable herds. Twenty-five young bulls most all ready for immediate service and drawn from the leading herds of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. They are by excellent herd sires and will make some wonderful herd bulls. Twenty-five richly bred females, selected from leading herds and includes matrons suitable for foundation purposes. They include Rosewoods, Augustas, Clippers, Secrets, Duchess of Glosters, etc.

GALESBURG is the place to buy **Quick-Profit Shorthorns.** It is a sale where good reliable men consign their best cattle and a place where "repeat buyers" are always found. This is evidence of the **profit-making** type of cattle. It could well be called "The sale of satisfied buyers." For **FREE** catalog write at once, mentioning this publication. Address

HAL LONGLEY, Sale Mgr., 37 Island Ave., AURORA, ILL.

Auctioneer Carey M. Jones. J. E. Halsey, Fieldman.

...A SHORTHORN DISPERSION...

THE ENTIRE HERD OWNED BY M. B. FLETCHER ESTATE

(Sale at Farm Three Miles Southeast of)

SMITHSHIRE, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th

31 HEAD The number includes the herd bull Rodney's Secret, a roan three year old, four promising young bulls and fifteen desirable breeding matrons with big lusty calves at foot, four cows forward in calf and other open and bred heifers. This is a line-bred lot of Dreadnaught breeding, coming through the use of MERRY DREADNAUGHT, DREADNAUGHT MARSHALL and AUGUSTA'S MANDRIN, three former herd sires. The cattle are all being sold to satisfy the estate. They are good rapid, dependable producers and display evidence of heavy milking qualities. All sold in good thrifty condition. Herd federally accredited and will be blood-tested within 30 days of sale. Bargains are in store. COME! Ask for the FREE catalog, mentioning this publication. Address

HAL LONGLEY, Sale Mgr., 37 Island Ave., AURORA, ILLINOIS

Auctioneer, Faye L. Houtchens. J. E. Halsey, Fieldman.

Illinois Angus Breeders' Sale

State Fair Grounds

Springfield, Ill., Wed., June 17th

65 HEAD All richly bred cattle from the best herds. A number of top bulls, many cows with big fine calves at foot by noted sires. Others forward in calf to high-class herd bulls. Show and breeding cattle. Come if you want the best, ask for FREE catalog, mentioning this publication. Address

E. E. IRWIN

BOX 546 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

When writing to advertisers, will you please mention this paper?

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10 RICHLY-BRED SHORTHORNS

(Sale at Farm)

WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS, JUNE 16th

Six choice young bulls, 16 grand young cows, nine have fine calves at side by **SENSATION AGAIN**, eight desirable bred heifers and ten beautiful open heifers. Those of breeding age carry the service of DREADNAUGHT IMPRESSION by Dreadnaught Salute. Families are Rosewood, Augusta, Victoria, Missie, Duchess of Gloster, Bessie and others. Ask for **Free** catalog, mentioning this publication. Address

RALPH J. TAYLOR

WILLIAMSVILLE ILLINOIS

A COMPLETE SHORTHORN DISPERSION

the herd of

B. REED THOMSON
GRINNELL, IOWA

with choice draft from noted herd of

H. K. OWENS
HOMESTEAD, IOWA

Browndale Royal, a son of Browndale Hero. Note smoothness, thick-fleshing quality, and pleasing type. A choice three year old tried and proven. See his get in the sale. Many are bred to him.

Grinnell, Iowa, Wed., June 17

(In the Sale Pavilion)

50 LOTS Twelve herd heading bulls of serviceable age. Thirty-eight attractive cows and heifers. The Thomson herd includes the great three-year-old roan, proven sire, BROWNDALE ROYAL (illustrated above) by Browndale Hero, by Browndale Count. Many of his calves will be sold with their dams in this sale. Other females sell forward in calf to the service of BROWNDALE ROYAL. A great breeding herd with plenty of calves at foot and many close to calving. The families are Clara, Missie, Victoria and Marigold, best of breeding.

The OWENS consignment consists of four choice heifers and eight bulls, all strong in the blood of the famous MELBOURNE RODNEY, the greatest son of the noted sire and show bull, Ballylin Rodney. These bulls are from twelve to nineteen months of age and are first class herd bulls in all respects. Best of breeding.

Write for the FREE catalog at once and plan to attend this sale.

B. Reed Thomson, Grinnell, Iowa

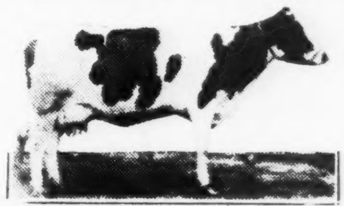
J. E. Halsey, Fieldman

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Sale at the farm six miles west of South Omaha Stock Yards on "Q" Street Road, one mile west of the town of

RALSTON, NEB., WED., JUNE 17

110 Head
14 Bulls
96 Females



T. B. and Abortion Tested

Two six-months-old bulls and 12 bull calves under six months of age. These are sired by **Mount Riga Canary Cascade and Sir Posch Man O War Piebe.** Mount Riga Canary Cascade is sired by Carnation Supreme by Sir Inka May; Carnation Supreme is a full brother to Carnation Sensation, the Pabst herd sire. The dam of Carnation Sensation had four 1,000-pound daughters. Sir Posch Man O War Piebe by the sensational De Creamco Calamity Posch that was twice an all American bull, the dam, Empire Ormsby Ailen a three-fourths Man O War bred cow with about 700 pounds fat record as a two-year-old. All cows and heifers in calf are bred to these two bulls.

Thirty mature cows in milk. Twenty first calf heifers in milk, most of these are just fresh. None of the cows have been fresh over four months and most within the past 60 days. Twenty open heifers. Practically all the heifers are from K.P.O.P. bred sires whose dams had 600-pound records or better. Twenty-six heifer calves up to five months of age including many good club prospects.

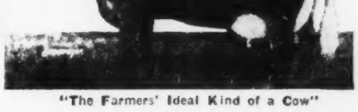
Our herd is fully accredited. All T. B. and abortion tested. A clean bill of health with every animal. No flaws in these cattle in any way. Herd averaged 470 pounds in 1935. Has been near the top in the cow testing association for two time milking. Individual records will be available sale day. When writing for detailed information kindly mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

FRED EIPPERLE

ROUTE 4 SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

Thompson, McMurray, Fortna, Auctioneers. M. T. White, Fieldman.

PUBLIC SALE of Milking Shorthorns



"The Farmers' Ideal Kind of a Cow"

(Sale at farm 9 miles west of Oskaloosa, 18 east of Knoxville on No. 2, farm one-half mile north)

Leighton, Iowa, Friday, June 19th

MORE THAN 500 lbs. BUTTERFAT from the first three dams of herd sires used in this herd. **Cyrus Champion**, former herd sire's dam with 508 lbs. butterfat; **Alasa Leila's Chief**, first three dams, 524 lbs., 511 lbs., and 557 lbs. butterfat. Our present herd bull, **Bay State Alchemist**, dam's records are 577 lbs. and 682 lbs. butterfat. **BLOOD WILL TELL—BUY HERE.**

40 Head of Young Cattle at Public Auction

Sixteen young bulls, several ready for immediate service, others ready soon, mostly by ALASA LEILA'S CHIEF, a few by BAY STATE ALCHEMIST by Flintstone Crusader. Several two-year-old daughters of **ALASA LEILA'S CHIEF**, a number in milk, others to freshen soon. A few by **CYRUS CHAMPION.** All will carry the service of BAY STATE ALCHEMIST. Also a few open heifers. All bred by Barnes,—foundation stock from James J. Hill. The place to buy breeding cattle, sold in breeding form. **REAL BARGAINS—COME!** Ask for **FREE** catalog. Address

ANDREW H. BARNES, LEIGHTON, IOWA

J. E. Halsey, Fieldman.

SHORTHORNS

THE IDEAL CATTLE FOR THE CORNBELT FARMER

They are Dual Purpose, i. e., Produce Prime Beef and an Abundance of Milk

Beef Shorthorn cows raise their calves well and Shorthorn steers are the best gainers and make high quality beef. Milking Shorthorns rank high in the production of milk, averaging close to the desired 4% butterfat content. Milking Shorthorns when dry flesh up readily and make good beef. Polled Shorthorns have the characteristics of the horned types, embracing both Beef and Milking, and have the added feature of being Polled. These are some of the reasons why this breed is preferred by farmers to any others.

For literature, rules, list of breeders, etc., address

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Dept. I
7 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

I am offering six cracking good fall boars ready for service, and sired by my great boar Flash Jr. and out of my best sows. Write or come and see them, and act quickly. Address
ROY V. COPP GLIDDEN, IOWA

O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITES

Boars, bred sows and gilts. Choice pigs no kin. Boys and girls 4-H CLUB a specialty. Vaccinated. Pacific. Pedigreed. O. I. C. Farms only 30 miles west of Ft. Madison, Iowa.
FRED RUEBUSH SCIOTA, ILLINOIS

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC FALL BOARS

Large in the blood of Orion Cherry King breeding. The easy feeding, quick maturing kind. Priced reasonable.
McKEE BROTHERS CRESTON, IOWA

POLAND CHINAS

"Production-Bred" POLAND CHINAS

Fall gilts open and bred for fall litters. Fall boars good enough to attract the most critical. Mostly sired by Grand Master, who sired more winners than any other boar of the breed. Some of these are outstanding show candidates. If interested write or see
J. J. FELDMAN BREDA, IOWA

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

I am offering several very choice fall boars sired by the champion Diamond King, the best boar today in the state of Iowa. Also four choice gilts bred for early farrow. Address
WM. A. SCAR EARLHAM, IOWA

TAMWORTHS

TAMWORTH BRED GILTS

Boars and fall pigs, either sex. Well grown—good litters—double treated. Prompt shipment.
J. J. NEWLIN Grimes, Iowa

ABERDEEN ANGUS

ANGUS BULLS and FEMALES

I am offering 15 head of outstanding Angus bulls and 15 head of yearling heifers. The choicest breeding and wonderful individuals. Write or come. Mention this paper.
ELMER J. JOHNSON, KIRON, IOWA

HEREFORDS

Herefords For Sale

120 yearlings, weight 600 lbs., 130 calves, weight 400 to 500 lbs., 20 cows with calves at side. Telephone 919F21 Smithville.
S. B. CHANNELL NASHUA, MISSOURI

HEREFORD BULLS
Six choice yearling bulls by LETSTON LAD 87th and PRINCE GEORGE. Best of Anxiety breeding priced to sell. Farm six miles northeast of Mechanicsville, Iowa. Write or visit.
CHAS. D. BROWN OLIN, IOWA
(Formerly Secor & Brown)

Hereford Bulls For Sale

I am offering 10 head of exceptionally good young Hereford bulls. Best of breeding and good pedigrees. Write or come and see them. Address
WM. P. LESLE AUBURN, IOWA

POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

Now offering a wide selection of bulls ranging from long yearlings to two year olds, sired by Iowa Ito and Junior Wonderful. Also bred cows and open heifers. Write or come and mention this paper.
PURCELL BROS. DENISON, IOWA

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES
Dark, curly-coated, heavy boned, low set registered Hereford cows and heifers, some with calves by side and others heavy springers to calve soon. Domino breeding and not high priced. Also yearling and two-year-old bulls.
FRED CHANDLER CHARITON, IOWA

Polled Hereford Bulls

We are offering 18 head of well bred Polled Hereford bulls from 10 to 14 months in age. Some good herd bull prospects. Write or come. Please mention this paper.
THEODORE TIMMERMAN & SON, Holstein, Iowa

Choice Hereford Bulls

I am offering 8 extra choice bulls from 11 to 15 months old, including several toppy herd bull prospects, sired by Advance Domino 105th. Also yearling heifers.
JOS. T. GRABNER BREDA, IOWA

SHORTHORNS

Line Bred Shorthorns

The results of 25 years of line breeding. Bred for beef type with milking qualities.
Bulls and females for sale.
BURT NEAL & SONS, R. R. 2, Mt. Vernon, Iowa

MILKING SHORTHORNS

BREEDER of Milking Shorthorns for over 40 years, the choicest American and Clay and Bates and imported breeding with excellent milking ancestry. A choice line of bulls from 2 to 16 months old. Prices reasonable. Also White Collie puppies. Founder of the Peerless Herd.
JOHN LOGSDON DECORAH, IOWA

MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS. Dark red yearling bulls. Rugged, desirable type, well bred by **Brookside Clay 12th** and **Brookside Mapperton 4th**, out of dams with record of merit. First calf with over 8,000 lbs. and sired by imported bull. Priced reasonable. Act quick. Linbrook Farm, Carl K. Linge, Owner. W. L. Pepper, Mgr. Central City, Iowa.

Please mention this paper when writing.

Future Livestock Sales

ABERDEEN ANGUS

June 8—Congdon & Battles, Maquoketa, Iowa.
June 15—E. A. & E. W. Brown, Luverne, Minn., and Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N. D.; sale at Luverne; E. A. & E. W. Brown, Mgrs.
June 16—Northern Illinois Breeders Sale, Sterling, Ill.; F. W. Crump, Mgr., Morrison, Ill.
June 17—Illinois Breeders Sale, Springfield, Ill.; E. E. Irwin, Sale Mgr., Box 546, Springfield, Ill.
June 18—Simon E. Lantz, Congerville, Ill.

HEREFORDS

June 16—Southwest Iowa Hereford Sale, at Atlantic, Iowa; Harold Masterson, Mgr.
June 18—O. H. & Fred O. Swigart, Farmer City, Ill. (Sale at Clinton, Ill.)

SHORTHORNS

June 8—Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Ill.
June 9—T. Dorsey Jones, Shelbyville, Ind., and Earl E. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind.
June 11—Maxwalton Farms, Mansfield, Ohio.
June 15—Iowa Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Webster City, Iowa; Will Johnson, Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
June 16—Ralph J. Taylor, Williamsville, Ill.
June 17—B. Reed Thompson (Dispersion), Grinnell, Iowa, and H. K. Owens, Homestead, Iowa.
June 20—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.
June 23—Illinois Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Galesburg, Ill.; Hal Longley, Sale Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.
June 24—M. B. Fletcher Estate, Smithshire, Ill.; Hal Longley, Sale Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.
June 26—Daniel E. Bower, Bridgewater, Iowa (sale at Greenfield, Iowa).
Sept. 14—Bryan Bros., Red Wing, Minn.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

June 19—Annual Spring Sale. H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Route 2.
June 19—Andrew H. Barnes, Leighton, Iowa.

POLAND CHINAS

Sept. 22—"Production Bred"; J. J. Feldman, Breda, Iowa.

Livestock News

Remember the forthcoming Shorthorn sale, June 23, of the Illinois Shorthorn Breeders, at Galesburg, Ill. This is a sale that will attract buyers from a wide section, because many of the most reliable breeders from Iowa, Missouri and Illinois have contributed some of their best cattle. The 50 head cataloged include about 25 young bulls that will appeal to those in the market for a high-class sire, and the sort that will improve their calf crop another year. They are big, rugged, well grown bulls ready to start to make money for their new owners. The 25 females are most attractive. They include a number of cows with big, lusty calves at foot, other females forward in calf to noted herd bulls, and several attractive open heifers. The bloodlines represented are some of the best, the catalog is full of information—ask for your free copy. When writing, please mention this publication. Address, Hal Longley, Sale Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.

A Shorthorn dispersion that should attract many buyers will be the complete dispersion of the Shorthorn herd of the M. B. Fletcher Estate, Smithshire, Ill., June 24, which is only a short ways southeast of Burlington, Iowa. This select herd offers 31 head of desirable cattle rich in the great blood of the famous Dreadnaught breeding, which has made an enviable reputation in the best shows of the country. The herd bull, Rodney's Secret, a roan three-year-old, sells. He is by Rodney's Cardinal A, a son of Rodney's Revolution. About 15 cows with calves at foot which sell will be evidence of his worth as a sire. One of the good young bulls is Dreadnaught Memory, a roan May yearling, by Augusta Mandrian. He is thick and smooth and of pleasing type. Be sure to get the free catalog; write at once for it, mentioning this publication. Address, Hal Longley, Sale Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.

One of the most attractive offerings of registered Holstein cattle that will sell this year in the midwest will be found in the sale of Fred Eipperle, at his farm, six miles west of the South Omaha Stock Yards, on Q street road and one mile west of the town of Ralston, Neb., on June 17. There will be 14 head of bulls six months old and younger, 30 mature cows now milking, 20 first calf heifers in milk, and a wonderful selection of open heifers and heifer calves. The breeding is the best that you can find in the Holstein breed. This herd made an average of 470 pounds in 1935. The herd is T. B. and abortion tested. If you are looking for high class Holsteins, plan to attend this sale. For complete information regarding this offering write to Mr. Eipperle. Kindly mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead when writing. Note the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

The Northern Illinois Angus Breeders will make their public sale at Sterling, Ill., June 16. For this event they have cataloged 45 head of well bred cattle, which include 17 splendid young bulls ready for immediate service and of the type and quality that will strongly appeal to those in the market for a good young bull. The females are most desirable, and among the number will be found several with big, fine calves at foot, by well known sires, cows and heifers forward in calf to excellent herd bulls and a number of most attractive open heifers. The cattle come from four good Illinois herds—F. W. Crump, Morrison; Ehlers Bros., Lamoille; Newcomer Bros., Mount Morris, and Ray N. Clikeman, Rockford. This is a sale you will want to attend. The catalog is ready for mailing; ask for it and please mention this publication. It will be sent free of charge. Address, F. W. Crump, Sale Mgr., Morrison, Ill.

Joe Bramley, Orion, Iowa, breeder of high class Scotch Shorthorn cattle, consigns two excellent bulls to the Webster City, Iowa, Shorthorn sale, June 15. They are both by Goldspur's Banker, a first prize winner at the International, Chicago. One is a Marr Maud, the other is out of a daughter of Maxwalton Rostrum. Two excellent herd bull prospects. Plan to attend this sale and look for them sale day. For free catalog write to Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.

JUDGING CONFERENCE

Livestock breeders, county agents, college and high school instructors and others who are called upon to judge livestock at local, county and district fairs will have an opportunity to exchange opinions on judging problems and showring classifications at the ninth annual livestock judging conference, at Iowa State College, at Ames, on June 17-18-19.

According to present plans, characteristics of the several breeds in each class of livestock will be reviewed and attention will be called to changes in type in recent years. Following discussions of qualifications and classifications, the classes will be arranged for competitive judging. A gold medal will be awarded to the person who ranks highest in judging all classes of livestock.

The competitive judging schedule is as follows: Dairy cattle, Wednesday afternoon, June 17; sheep and draft horses, Thursday forenoon and afternoon, respectively, June 18; hogs and beef cattle, Friday forenoon and afternoon, respectively, June 19.

Persons interested in the judging conference are requested to register by mail to the Animal Husbandry Department, Iowa State College, at Ames. The registration fee is 50 cents.

The conference was begun nine years ago, in response to a resolution passed by the Iowa Fair Managers Association. Rules and regulations pertaining to showring classification are discussed each year and actual judging instruction is given.

NEW IOWA SEPARATOR

Now the famous world's record skimming **Curved Discs** of stainless steel. Rust proof, sanitary, easier to clean. New gear assembly . . easier turning. **Ahead in Design and Features.**

Only Separator in the world with Stainless Steel "Curved" Discs. Write for free book, 'The Truth About Cream Separators.'

ASSOCIATED MFRS. CORPORATION
10 Mullan Avenue Waterloo, Iowa

WANTED

Jobs on livestock farms for Animal Husbandry students starting June 10. Jobs with purebred herds and show herds especially desirable. Can furnish boys with experience, willing to work for going wages.

Iowa State College
Animal Husbandry Dept. Ames, Iowa

HORSES AND JACKS

FARCEUR BELGIANS

STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE. Oakdale Farceur, the greatest breeding son of Farceur, heads our stud. Our Belgians are noted for their quality, size and substance. Visitors welcome.
C. G. GOOD & SON OGDEN, IOWA

Registered Belgian Stallions

Sorrels, chestnuts and strawberry roans, in good breeding condition, ready for immediate service; large selection at lowest prices.
FRED CHANDLER CHARITON, IOWA

BELGIANS and PERCHERONS

75 Imported and native bred stallions and mares. Reasonable Prices, dependable guarantee. Send 50 cents for stallion service record book.
HOLBERT HORSE IMPORTING CO.
GREELEY (Delaware County) IOWA

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS

A. W. THOMPSON

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Selling for the leading breeders of America. Write early for dates.
2300 HARWOOD ST. LINCOLN, NEBR.

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead classified ads put you in touch with a market for farm land that can be reached no other way.

Northern Illinois Angus Breeders Sale

(At Sale Pavilion two block north Main Street)

STERLING, ILL., TUESDAY, JUNE 16th

45 LOTS — 16 Extra Choice Bulls—Serviceable Age; 29 Desirable Young Females

A choice draft all in good condition and well-bred. Many of the females include cows with big fine calves at foot, others bred cows and heifers and a few attractive open heifers. The sires include GLENCARNOCK REVOLUTION 6th, EL MARSHALL 3d, by Excelsior Marshall, BONDMERE by Blackmere 97th, PRIZEMERE 191st by Prizemere 101st, BLACKCAP E. MARSHALL by Earl Marshall and BLANDFORD OF ST. ALBANS by Prince Marshall and others. None better. The families are ELBAS, CRIDLAN, EVERGREENS, ENCHANTRESS, EISA, McHENRY BLACKCAP, JUDY BLACKCAP, BLACKBIRD, PRIDE and QUEEN MOTHER. Best of breeding. For FREE catalog write, mentioning this publication. Auctioneer, W. H. Cooper. Address

F. W. CRUMP, Sale Mgr. MORRISON, ILLINOIS

Duncan's National Auction School, Creston, Iowa

Opening Monday, August 17, 1936. Offers instruction by leading Auctioneers, Ringmen and Live Stock Judges of the middlewest. Col's. Nelson G. Kraschel, Arthur W. Thompson, H. S. Duncan, W. B. Duncan, M. T. White, R. C. Henry and others.

If interested in reaching the top of the profession, and making plenty of money NOW, write today for FREE catalog and how to obtain Free preparatory instruction. Address

DUNCAN'S NATIONAL AUCTION SCHOOL CRESTON, IOWA
H. S. Duncan, President

Would You Like To Know All About The

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD

1936 VACATION TOUR

Just fill in the coupon below and mail it either in an envelope or pasted on a post card and the complete itinerary will be mailed to you at once without obligation

Tour Director, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa

Yes, I am interested in the 1936 Vacation Tour. Please mail itinerary folder containing all details.

Name ....

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You might also send your folder to my friends:

(Names) (Addresses)

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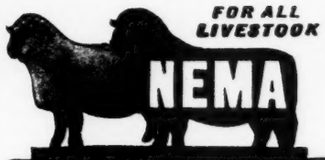

WORM CAPSULES

(TETRACHLORETHYLENE C.T.) effectively DESTROYS STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP—ALSO LARGE ROUNDWORMS & HOOK WORMS IN OTHER LIVESTOCK, HOGS, DOGS, etc. Easy to give, safe, exact in dose—Nema Capsules, properly used, do a thorough job without ill drug effect—Low cost.

Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

FREE WORM BULLETINS NO. 650 AND NO. 661

Worm Bulletin, No. 650 tells you the right way to worm livestock and No. 661, the right way to worm poultry. Helpful, Practical, Instructive.

WRITE TO DESK N-11-F

Animal Industry Dept.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I'M GLAD HE USED ABSORBINE

The only way horses can thank you for using Absorbine to relieve swellings, sprains and strains is by working—right through the treatment. Nothing like Absorbine for easing sore, stiff muscles, taking away pain of swollen tendons, reducing swellings. Won't blister or remove hair. A great antiseptic too. A little goes a long way. $2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Trojan HOG-WATERER

for CLEAN FRESH WATER

Heavy cast iron bowl—brass valve and fitting—will not rust—no floats—no adjustment—non-freezing—gives 40-year service. Quickly attached to barrel or tank. At your dealer's or shipped prepaid, C. O. D., subject to inspection if desired, for $3.25. Thirty days' trial—money back if not satisfied.

STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO. 301 EAST 4TH STREET CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

FEEDER BARGAIN

Save feed—save money. New, popular-priced Economy Feeder saves 1/4 on your feed. Steel top and doors; creosoted for rain and rat proof. Five sizes. Handles all kinds feed. See your dealer or write for Free circular and special prices. THE HARGROVE CO., 404 N. Y. Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Guernsey Bulls

We are offering seven head of very choice young GUERNSEY BULLS, sired by our noted herd bulls and out of our very choicest cows. Good individuals, well marked and priced to sell. Come and see them.

Hampshire Boars

We are also offering seven head of good HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS, sired by our grand champion boar STRONGHEART and GOLDEN MARK. These boars will make good herd boars.

If you want Guernsey bulls or Hampshire boars it will pay you to see us first. We have just what you are looking for. Please mention this paper. Address

Rosedale Farm

Fort Dodge Creamery Co., Owners
FORT DODGE, IOWA

Shorthorn Bulls To Sell

Webster City, Iowa, June 15th

Maud's Banker, a very blocky, short-legged bull, a real herd sire for someone. He by Goldspurs Banker, a first prize winner at International and a Marr Maud family. Goldspur's Rostrum by Goldspur's Banker, dam a daughter of Maxwalton Rostrum, a very heavy milker.

JOE BRAMLEY ARION, IOWA

Livestock News

The Brown Swiss sale held at Carroll, Iowa, on May 19, was fairly well attended—but corn planting time kept a lot of buyers at home in the fields, and that was not conducive to high prices. However, everything was sold, and the females did well. There were a lot of bull calves, and some very good ones, and while they might have brought better prices, nevertheless, they all went at good fair values. The top of the sale was Lass of the Evergreens, a five-year-old cow from the Henry Wegman herd, and she went to Nile Grimm, Waukee, Iowa, at $150. Two good cows from the H. W. Wernte herd went to J. A. Huff, Armstrong, Iowa, at $147.50 each. Mr. Huff also took No. 15, a choice heifer, at $132.50, and one or two others at lower values. M. L. Lily, Winterset, Iowa, got a nice heifer in No. 45 at $100, and C. R. King, Manson, Iowa, secured another nice heifer in No. 16 at $100. The top bull was No. 41, from the Henry Wegman herd, at $122.50. A nice five months old bull calf from the Dr. W. W. Pearson herd, at Des Moines, went to C. C. Schmidt, Dell Rapids, S. D., at an even $100. No. 56, from the Abe Schlorholtz herd, went to Ira Cafferty, Lohrville, Iowa, at $90. Col. H. H. Duncan was the auctioneer in charge of the sale.

O. H. & Fred O. Swigart, Farmer City, Ill., breeders of Anxiety 4th Herefords, will make their first public auction in the sale pavilion at Clinton, Ill., June 18. For this event, they have cataloged 37 head of their best young cattle, all of which will be presented in good, strong, thrifty breeding form, just right for the prospective buyers. About ten big, fine calves at foot, and many others will calve soon to the service of Dan Domino 7th. Two young bulls and three heifers of the same age, pleasing in type and quality. This is a line bred lot of Anxiety 4th Herefords coming thru the great sires, Domino and Beau Brummel. It is an offering that will please. Ask for the free catalog, mentioning this publication.

Leon Shettle, Jefferson, Iowa, has one of the good Polled Shorthorn herds in central Iowa. He has 27 head in all, headed by a splendid roan bull called Good Rosewood 2d. One of his best cows is Orange Maid, a large type roan cow sired by Orange Dale, bred by H. L. Ryan. She belongs to that well known Golden Drop family that has produced so many of our best cattle. He has five of these Golden Drops in his herd. Another good cow is Eliza 24th. She is a daughter of Master of the Mint, and she is one of the best breeding cows. He also has some good Duchess of Glosters in his herd. He has some nice bull calves, but they are quite young. However, remember Mr. Shettle and his herd when you are wanting Polled Shorthorns.

"Production-bred Poland Chinas" are now the orders of the advanced and up-to-date breeders, and the originator of these is J. J. Feldman, Breda, Iowa. His advertisement appears in this issue. He is now offering fall gilts for sale. These are bred for fall litters; there are also some open sows, which are mostly sired by his grand champion boar, Grandmaster, one of the greatest sires of the breed. He also offers 10 or 12 fall boars, mostly sired by Grandmaster, and these boars are about the best we have seen this summer. If you are looking for a real fall boar, he certainly has them. Please mention this paper when writing him.

Matt Lucatis & Sons, of Humboldt, Iowa, have a great lineup of Hampshire spring pigs this summer, and they have 20 good fall boars. These fall boars they are offering for sale at any time. They have one of the greatest mature boars they have ever owned in Sky Rider, and you will see this boar at the fairs this coming fall. If you want a fall boar just now, write, phone or go and see this firm. Please mention this paper.

LIGHTER INTEREST BURDEN

A smaller part of the farmer's income now goes to pay farm mortgage interest than at any time since 1929, according to W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

"Increase in income and lower debt charges have put the farmer in the most favorable position with respect to interest payment since before the depression," Myers said.

"Lower interest rates, debt conciliations, and other factors have lifted a $160,000,000 interest load from the farmer's back and reduced the total farm mortgage bill to the lowest point since 1917," he continued.

According to his statement, the farmer's mortgage interest bill, which rose to nearly 10 per cent of gross farm income in 1932—the all-time high point—dropped to 5 per cent in 1935, compared to 4.7 per cent in 1929. The interest bill, which stood at $510,000,000 in 1932, dropped steadily to approximately $350,000,000 in 1935.

"No decrease in mortgage interest, even remotely comparable to the drop in farm income, occurred until 1933," Myers continued. "While gross farm income dropped 56 per cent from 1929 to 1932, the interest charges on mortgage debts dropped only 8 per cent.

Daniel E. Bower's Sale

Shorthorn Cattle

TO BE HELD IN SALE PAVILION

Greenfield, Iowa, Friday, June 26

—40 Head—

30 Females--10 Bulls

I am offering a well bred lot of strictly Scotch cattle in this sale, belonging to the Cruickshank Victoria, Azalea, Jenny Lind, Village Maid and Jilt families. My father and myself have been breeding Shorthorns for the past thirty years, and we have always endeavored to breed the best.

Among the bulls I am selling is Marshal's Crown and Marshal's Crown 2d, two nice yearling bulls, and sired by Marshal's Cumberland, and out of Lady Averne 8th by Village Javelin. These are both roans and belong to the well known Azalea family. Marshal's Crown 3d and Marshal's Monarch both belong to the Azalea tribe, and these are sired by Marshal's Cumberland. Then there are two good red Victoria bulls, that are by the same sire.

There will be 10 head of my very best breeding cows in the sale and these will have calves at foot by Marshal's Cumberland. These are all well bred cows and good individuals. I am also selling 20 head of good heifers, and these are bred to Kilblain Count 1818995, a direct descendant of that famous sire, Browndale Count. These heifers are mostly all two-year-olds, and are the making of very excellent breeding cows. They all belong to the Cruickshank Victoria, Azalea and Jenny Lind families, the most prolific families I have ever had in my herd.

George Gruss, Greenfield, Iowa, is selling two splendid young bulls in this sale. One outstanding roan that will make a good herd bull. One or two other breeders will have cattle in my sale.

If you are looking for the profitable, money-making Shorthorns you will certainly find them in this sale. Write for my catalog at once and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

Daniel E. Bower, Bridgewater, Ia.

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

EARL MARSHALL 27th, one of the outstanding living sons of the celebrated Earl Marshall. Note his smoothness, depth of body, type and quality. Females sell with calves at side and mated to him.

ANGUS SUPREME

at Public Auction on Dells Stock Farm, midway between Peoria and Bloomington on U. S. Highway No. 150.

CONGERVILLE, ILLINOIS

THURSDAY, JUNE 18TH

55 Lots 15 HIGH-CLASS HERD BULL PROSPECTS 40 GRAND BREEDING MATRONS

One of the strongest offerings of the entire year, carefully selected from a herd established for more than 40 years, where constructive breeding and mating has proven successful. The fifty lots have been drawn from more than 250 head. They display good strong, breedy heads, level tops, unusually smooth tail-heads and pleasing type. All are BLACKCAPS and ERICAS—nothing finer. The bulls are from 12 to 24 months old and sired by ERICAN REVOLUTION OF PAGE, ELGA LAD, TOLAN'S EILERNMERE 2d and DELL'S EVOLUTION, a great array of sires and many genuine herd-bull prospects. The females include 15 cows which sell with big lusty calves at foot, others close to calving to the service of EARL MARSHALL 27th (illustrated above), by the famous Earl Marshall and BLACKCAP REVOLT M 8th, a double-bred, Lantz-McHenry Blackcap by a son of Earl Marshall. The catalog is beautifully illustrated and sent FREE. Ask for it. Write, mentioning this publication. Address

SIMON E. LANTZ, Box W CONGERVILLE, ILLINOIS

Auctioneer, W. H. Cooper Fieldman, J. E. Halsey

First Annual Sale Anxiety 4th Herefords

(To be held in Crang's sale pavilion.)

CLINTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18th

37 Lots: All Line-Bred Anxiety, 4th

A choice offering of young cattle in good thrifty condition and ranging in age from 20 months old to three years old. About 10 big lusty calves at foot and others close to calving to service of DAN DOMINO 7th, with 10 crosses of Beau Brummell and two of Domino close up. Two young bulls and three heifers same age. Also two good yearling bulls. A strong line-bred ANXIETY 4th offering through the great sires DOMINO and BEAU BRUMMELL. Ask for FREE catalog, mentioning this publication. Auctioneers, Fred Reppert and Judd McGowan. Address

O. H. and FRED O. SWIGART FARMER CITY, ILLINOIS

When writing to our advertisers, please mention that you read their advertisements in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

OUR READERS MARKET

The Place to Buy What You Want and Sell What You Have

Rates and Information

Our classified advertising rate, **without display type or illustration,** is 15 cents a word per insertion, for one, two or three insertions; 12 cents a word per insertion where same ad runs four or more consecutive times. **Send full remittance with each order. If advertisement contains less than 14 words, remittance should be for $2.10 for each insertion.**

Count each whole number, initial and sign as a word. Count your name and address as part of the ad. Thus, "F. L. Wires," is counted as three words, "226 West 21st St." is counted as four words, and "Des Moines, Iowa," is counted as two. "$1" and "$5,432,000" are each counted as one word.

"C. O. D." counts as three words, "R. F. D. 4" counts as four words, "R. 4" as two. **Ads must reach us by Wednesday noon, ten days before issue date.**

If you have not advertised with us recently, be sure to give two references. This is for your own protection. One should be your banker and the other some responsible business man. To avoid delay, send letters of recommendation with your order. Write or print your ad plainly.

For your convenience in figuring, the following table gives the cost of most desirable advertisements for various insertions:

Words	Number of Insertions 1	2	3	4	6
14	$ 2.10	$ 4.20	$ 6.30	$ 6.72	$10.08
21	3.15	6.30	9.45	10.08	15.12
28	4.20	8.40	12.60	13.44	20.16
35	5.25	10.50	15.75	16.80	25.20
42	6.30	12.60	18.90	20.16	30.24
49	7.35	14.70	22.05	23.52	35.28
56	8.40	16.80	25.20	26.88	40.32

AUCTIONEERS

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN $25 TO $100 per day. Send for large illustrated catalogue. Also how to receive Home Study Course Free. Reppert Auction School, Box 8, Decatur, Indiana.

EARN $10-$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING. Acquire Home Study free. Write American Auction College, Austin, Minnesota, or Kansas City, Missouri.

COMMISSION HOUSES

YOUR BROILERS AND OTHER POULTRY, also eggs and dressed veal, will bring you more money when shipped to Karsten & Sons. We have been getting top prices for our customers for forty years. Check mailed same day shipment arrives. Market reports free. Karsten & Sons, Dept. 11-C, 1100 Fulton Market, Chicago.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY, DEPT. D, 823 Fulton St., Chicago. Live and Dressed Poultry—Eggs—Veal. Immediate returns—highest prices. **Write for tags—bulletins—free booklet on dressing, packing, shipping.**

WANTED — LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY and veal. Highest possible prices paid. Write **for information and tags. Drake & Bonfield, 940 Fulton St., Chicago.**

CREAM BUYERS

ATTENTION CREAM SHIPPERS! FOR SPEEDY service and honest returns, ship your cream to Galva Creamery Co., Galva, Illinois. Established 1896.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF LIVE POULTRY. All varieties. Premiums paid. Coops supplied. Ship direct, it pays—checks mailed day shipment arrives, less regular 5 per cent cash discount. Write us. D. L. Homman Company, 127 South Water Market, Chicago.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—farm raised—from unkenneled parents. Heelers (no fooling). Males—females—spayed females a specialty. Year's trial—training instructions—guaranteed. Several partly trained. Collies and Shepherds. Emil Runtt, Reinbeck, Iowa.

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—FARM raised—guaranteed heelers. Years trial—training instructions. Males—females—spayed females. We claim they are the best working strain in United States. Reduced prices. Highview Kennels, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

SHOMONT COLLIES. WORKERS, COMPANions and guards. Also wire fox terriers. Shomont, Monticello, Iowa.

COLLIES — REGISTERED PUPS, PUPPIES, trained matrons. Studs sale or service. Max Wilkin, Correctionville, Iowa.

HAWKEYE KENNELS, BLACK AND TAN TOY terriers, pups and grown dogs. Alta, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY

LIVE WILD RED FOX PUPS WANTED—write for prices. Shady Fur Farm, Springfield, Minnesota.

EDUCATIONAL

DIESEL OPERATORS SHORT COURSE, $35. New Diesel engines. Training includes operation of Caterpillar tractor. Also Aviation Home Study and Practical Mechanical course. Flight training. Also combination Home Study and Practical Diesel engineering course. Write American Technical Institute, Box 59, Airport, Des Moines, Iowa.

LEARN HAIRDRESSING IN THE LARGEST and most complete school of beauty culture in Northwest. We employ hundreds of operators in our own shops. Earn board and room while training. Catalog C Free. St. Paul School of Hairdressing, Bus Depot Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BEAUTY CULTURE TRAINING, FINEST IN America. Write for Catalog S. DeGuile Academy of Beauty Culture, 808 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FARM FEEDS

ARE YOU GETTING BEST RESULTS FROM flocks, herds? For better feeding, more eggs, more milk, investigate Famous A&P Farm Feeds at your nearest A&P store. Write for free Poultry Primer. Address A&P Tea Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

FARM LANDS

FARMING IS THE BASIC AND MOST IMPORtant industry in the United States. Farm land is therefore the safest investment. Now is the time to buy before land prices go up. The "Land Bank Way" is the easy way to pay. Selections in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Department "C," Omaha, Nebraska.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA LANDS! FREE LIST. Murray's Land Office. (Established 1880.) Wadena, Minnesota.

FARM LANDS

READ! The sales division of "RURAL CREDIT" *(a department of the government of the State of Minnesota which is now being liquidated)* has been ordered to sell not less than 1,200 State owned farms during 1936. Prices adjusted to present values; attractive discount for large cash first payments; practical purchase contracts; no commission to pay. Free field service to buyers. For lists address,

Dept. of Rural Credit, Sales Division
Dept. V, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE: 480 ACRE FARM IN RED RIVER Valley, Minnesota side, good set of buildings, good soil, some timber, good producing land, fine neighborhood. Price $37.50 per acre. Also 800 acre grain farm nearby with full set of buildings, excellent soil, all under cultivation. A good investment at $27.50 per acre. Also other farms in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota at various prices. Write Agricultural Credit Corporation, 434 First National-Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

HOMESEEKER OPPORTUNITIES—FARM BUY, well improved black soil, 320 acres, central Minnesota. Complete set modern buildings. High producing corn, alfalfa, livestock and dairy farm. 15 years to pay, 4 per cent. Write for lists farm bargains Minnesota, North Dakota, low prices, renting terms. Free information also on Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon income farms and ranches. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 607, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

GET A FARM ON THE SOO LINE IN NORTH Dakota or northern Minnesota. Conditions never better to buy good land at prices that will **never be lower. Crop payment plan or easy terms. Say** which state interested in. **Ask about reduced rates. Send for information to** R. S. Claar, No. 9, Soo Line Ry. Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

NEW OPPORTUNITY! FARM INCOME IS UP. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon. Ask about extensive Northwest developments under construction. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 34 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARM HOME LOCATIONS IN A MILD CLImate. Diversified crops. Splendid opportunities in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. For literature and full particulars write John T. Stinson, Director—Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad, Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

FARM HOMES! IN THE OZARKS WHERE IT is a joy to live and a delight to farm. For literature and full particulars, write John T. Stinson, Director—Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad, 1700 Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

RENTERS, WE WILL ACCEPT YOUR BONUS bonds or an equal amount of cash as first payment on a good, improved farm in beautiful southwest Minnesota. Balance on crop-payment plan. Nearly like renting. Write for particulars. Bart I. Weld & Son, Slayton, Minnesota.

LAND IS STILL THE SAFEST INVESMENT. Save money by buying a farm home at today's prices. Our list describes rare bargains in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Write for details. John D. Larson, 115 South 4th St., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA IMPROVED FARMS; 107 acres, $30 per acre; 402 acres, $35 per acre; 160 acres, $6,000. Also larger and smaller tracts. Good terms. Weld-Dickey Company, Windom, Minnesota.

WESTERN CANADIAN FARMS CAN NOW BE purchased at greatly reduced prices, long easy terms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 307 Union Station, St. Paul, Minnesota.

40 ACRES NEAR WHITE RIVER, $100. EASY monthly payments. Other bargains. Free literature. Hubbard, 232 Grossman Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas.

180 ACRES HUTCHINSON, MINNESOTA. Large modern buildings, running water, showers, rich soil, tilled. Priced to close estate. Edw. F. Misch, Administrator, Silver Lake, Minnesota.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

250 TO 350-ACRE WELL IMPROVED IOWA farm. Write Minnie Grimm, Marshalltown, Iowa.

FARM LOANS

MONEY TO LOAN—IOWA FARM PROPERTY, 1st mortgage, 4½ per cent. Box 74, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

WHEN ANSWERING THESE CLASSIFIED advertisements, mention that you saw it in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead—"Our Readers Market."

FARM MACHINERY

CUT GRAIN ON TIME IN FIELDS SO MUDDY bull-wheel slips—save harvesting money in dry fields—with Cushman Binder Engine. Operates all binder machinery. Two horses pull binder. Cuts steadily all day. Cheaper than tractor, operates all day on 3 gallons gasoline. Saves 1 man, light weight, yet very rugged for hardest use. Remove after harvest, makes powerful all-purpose engine for all-year use. Thousands used. Write for low price, details. Cushman Motor Works, Dept. 86, Lincoln, Nebraska.

TRACTOR, TRUCK, AUTOMOBILE PARTS. ESTablished 20 years. Write for free catalog, also what parts interest you, so we can quote you prices. Wagner Auto Parts, 3214 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

FARM ELEVATORS—EASY PULLING PORTable and inside cup. Write to the G. & D. Manufacturing Company, Streator, Illinois, for free booklet and crib plans.

McCORMICK DEERING LATE TYPE HAY loader used 5 days, $120. John Deere 2 row listed corn plow, used 10 days, $75. Thrasher hay press, 14 x 18, good condition, cost new $475, sell $200. Ben Mitchell, Shenandoah.

USED TRACTOR PARTS AT LOWEST PRICES, also other farm implements. Will also buy your old tractors. Write, call, wire. The Central Tractor & Auto Wrecking Company, Boone, Iowa.

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE THAT CREAM separator get our new low prices on the Anker-Holth and reconditioned machines. Northwest Anker-Holt Company, Box 7, Mankato, Minnesota.

LOW PRICED BLOWER ELEVATOR CLEANS and grades grain. Fireproof granaries—Hammer Type Mills. Link Company, Fargo, North Dakota.

FOR SALE—HUBER THRESHERS AND TRACtors. Write, Iowa Salesman, A. O. Boughton, Eagle Grove, Iowa.

FOR SALE — 32 INCH RUMELY STEEL Thresher and Oil Pull 30-50 tractor, both in good condition. Carlton Jacobson, Waterville, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

FEMALE

GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, CARE 2 CHILDREN, $5 week, room, board, write, Wallace, 137 N. Central, Chicago, Illinois.

MALE

MEN WANTED
GOOD EARNINGS

If you want a steady job at good pay—you can become one of our Route Men right in your territory. We're the oldest concern of our kind manufacturing a fast selling line of food products needed in every home. Mr. Jas. McNellis has sold Ward's Guaranteed Products steadily for 44 years, and others have been with us 25 to 30 years. Write us today. We'll start you without any investment. Don't hesitate because you haven't had selling experience. We show you just how to start making money right away.

DR. WARD'S MEDICAL COMPANY
Dept. E-15, WINONA, MINNESOTA.

GET U. S. GOVERNMEAT JOB. START $105-$175 month. Men-Women, age 18-50. Short hours, annual vacation with pay. Are you eligible for qualifying test? Get our Questionnaire—find out. No obligations whatever. Write for free copy today. Instruction Service, Dept. 384, St. Louis, Missouri.

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMEstead has openings for several men with sales ability who will work hard for a good income. A car is necessary to carry on this work. Write—Circulation Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED TO WEAR AND demonstrate free suits to friends. No canvassing. Up to $12 a day easy. Experience unnecessary. Valuable demonstration equipment, actual samples free. H. J. Graves, Pres., 1300 Harrison, Dept. F-895, Chicago.

PROFIT GATHERING ROOTS, HERBS, FLOWers, evergreens. Details 10c. M. Merritt, 1752 Nicholson, St. Louis.

PERSONALS

MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR UNMARRIED mothers. Largest building, fireproof, oldest established, lowest rates. Expenses reduced by working. Address, Fairmount Hospital, 1414 E. 27th, Kansas City, Missouri.

EASTSIDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL — HOMElike seclusion for unfortunate girls; state licensed; working reduces expenses; lowest rates; confidential. Address 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Missouri.

GET THE JOB YOU WANT WITH AN AD IN Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Your message will go into over 260,000 farm homes in Iowa and nearby states.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK NOW

TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows..............................times in your paper. Remittance for $..............................is enclosed.

(PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES)

....

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....

....

Name ....
(Count as part of ad)

Address ....
(Count as part of ad)

RATES AT TOP OF PAGE. MINIMUM CHARGE, $2.10

LIVESTOCK

YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED FOR FALL, spring pigs, Milking Shorthorn bull calves. Wm. Jans, Riverside, Iowa.

BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, DOMINO breeding, 12 to 24 months old. John Dettner, Lacona, Iowa.

DAIRY CATTLE

SERVICEABLE HOLSTEIN BULLS, PRICED reasonable. Fine individuals, 1183 lb. Tritomia Ormsby sire. Heavy producing Ormsby dams. J. L. Ferguson, Laurens, Iowa.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED GOOD BROWN Swiss bulls. Serviceable age. August Beyer, Hull, Iowa.

DAIRY CATTLE

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS, BRED FOR TYPE and production. Priced reasonable. Shomont Farms, Monticello, Iowa.

HORSES

PERCHERON STALLIONS, ALL AGES, STALlion service record books, fifty cents. Brome grass seed. John Kerr, Boone, Nebraska.

SWINE

FOR SALE, CARLOAD LOTS OF GOOD FEEDing pigs fresh from the country. Weights desired. Write or wire, Jay Garrett, West Plains, Missouri.

REGISTERED DUROC BRED GILTS, IMmuned. Aberdeen-Angus bull calves, Marshall breeding. Roy Leggett, St. Charles, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

DRUG SUNDRIES, SPECIALTIES, SUPPLIES, etc. mailed direct by manufacturer. Everything in small rubber lines. **Send for free mail-order catalog, saving 75 per cent. Mail-Order Dept., N-R Mfg. Company, Box 353, Hamilton, Ontario.**

WIN $2250.00

Can you make 5 three-letter words using the letters in the word "PARAMOUNT"? Rush your answer to G. F. Stayton, Dept. 145-E, Des Moines, Iowa, and you will get opportunity to win $2250.00.

BELTING

NATIONALLY KNOWN ENDLESS BELTS AT big savings. E. Cohn & Sons, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

BIAS TAPE

BIAS TAPE BINDING, ASSORTED COLORS, slightly imperfect, 40c dozen. Packages—3 dozen $1—postpaid. New England Trading Company, Spencer, Massachusetts.

BOILERS

BOILERS, NEW FLUELESS, FOR DAIRY farms. Casey Boiler Works, Springfield, Ohio.

BOOKS

BOOKS—ALL KINDS—CATALOG FREE. Popular Mechanics Press, Dept. F-3, 208 E. Ontario, Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIALS

SPEEDTILE MASONRY COSTRUCTION COSTS no more—yet is fire-proof, permanent, insulated. Don't build or remodel until you get free folder "Truth About Brick and Tile Construction Costs." Write today. Rockford Brick & Tile Company, Dept. WF, Rockford, Iowa.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

GENUINE EMPIRE RUBBER GOODS GIVE goods give best results. Refuse substitutes. All dealers or direct. Free catalog. Milkers, Empire Milking Machines, Inc., Rochester, New York or Elgin, Illinois.

ELECTRIC FENCES

FOR ELECTRIC FENCING GET THE ORIGInal Prime Controller for safety—effectiveness—one wire guaranteed to hold stock—battery or power—30 day trial—catalog free. Prime Manufacturing Company, Dept. C, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ELECTRIFIED FENCES REDUCE COSTS 80 per cent. Battery or power current operated. Information free. Write, One-Wire Fence Company, B-28, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FEED BAGS

WE BUY FEED BAGS. PAY FREIGHT ON 200 or more. Lincoln Bag Company, Springfield, Illinois.

FARM LIGHT BATTERIES

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES FOR ALL type lighting plants. Replace your old lead batteries with Edisons. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Bargains in reconditioned power-light plants. Free illustrated literature. See Jay Battery Company, 86 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

LOW SPEED WINDMILL GENERATORS AND electric motors made from old auto generators. 800 watt 32-volt windmill light plant, $150. Write Kato Engineering, Mankato, Minnesota.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS — WIND DRIVEN. YOU build them. Write — Wind Motor Electric, Brainerd, Minnesota.

LIGHT PLANT PARTS

REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR DELCO REPUBLIC Electric Company, Davenport, Iowa.

FROG RAISING

RAISE GIANT FROGS! START BACKYARD. Big profit possibilities. Free book. Write American Frog Canning Company, (19-E) New Orleans, Louisiana.

GOPHER TRAPS

GOPHER TRAP, RENKEN SURE CATCH. Circular free. Write, Renken Trap Company, G444, Crete, Nebraska.

HOG FEEDERS

45 BUSHEL SUCCESSFUL HOG FEEDER $21 Cash, balance terms. Des Moines Incubator Company, East 2nd St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Please mention this paper when writing.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOG WATERERS

IMPROVED "HANDY" AUTOMATIC HOG waterer for all size hogs, sheep, poultry. Standard 41 years. Simple, sturdy, never leaks. Low price. Write Novelty Foundry and Iron Works, Sterling, Illinois.

KODAK FINISHING

When answering these ads it will save lots of trouble for you, for us, and for the advertiser if you will not mail your rolls in envelopes. Wrap well, tie securely, and address plainly.

OFFER No. 1—TWO BEAUTIFUL MASTERprint enlargements included with roll developed, printed—25c. Offer No. 2—Roll developed, two prints from each good negative—25c. Reprints 3c each, including beautiful "oilcolored" professional enlargement with each 25c reprint order. Brown Photo Company, 2209-12 Lowry, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! ROLL fully developed, carefully printed and two beautiful, full-size 5x7 double weight professional enlargements (or one tinted enlargement)—all for 25c coin. The Expert's choice! Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-M, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FILMS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED. ALSO 2 double weight enlargements, all for 25c. Finest grade of Hi-Gloss prints by experienced workmen. Reprints 3c. 8 reprints and one 5x7 enlargement, 25c. Photo Art Shop, Box 3406-D, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FINER FINISHING, ROLLS DEVELOPED AND printed, colored enlargement, or two double professional enlargements, all for 25c (coin). Genuine nationally known MoenTone superior quality. Moen Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

TAKE NO CHANCES! RELIABLE FINISHING. 8 guaranteed prints, 2 snappy 5x7 enlargements, 25c (coin). Send next roll and learn about our Special colored enlargement offers. Star Photo Shop, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

ROLLS DEVELOPED 116 SIZE OR SMALLER. Eight Enlargements" "Yes Sir, Eight" no mistake. No small prints, only 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. LaCrosse Photo Works, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE. ROLL DEVELoped, two professional double weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Excellent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minnesota.

$100 PRIZE OFFER WITH EVERY ROLL DEveloped, including 8 beautiful prints, professional oil colored enlargement, 25c. Individual attention. Quick service. Janesville Film, Janesville, Wisconsin.

TWO FREE ENLARGEMENTS WITH EACH roll developed and printed 25c, twelve reprints 25c, fifty reprints 75c. Enlargements 10c each, $1 per dozen. Peoko Pictures, Davenport, Iowa.

ROLLS DEVELOPED — TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed never fade perfect tone prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

DUBUQUE FILM SERVICE, DUBUQUE, IOWA, gives you one day service. Two beautiful portrait type double-weight enlargements and 8 guaranteed neverfade prints with each roll, 25c.

GET THE BEST. ROLL DEVELOPED, BEAUtiful hand colored enlargement, 8 neverfade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minnesota.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 PERMANENT PRINTS, 2 double weight, portrait-like professional enlargements, prize coupon, 25c. Extra fast service. Master Photo, Janesville, Wisconsin.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE. ANY ROLL DEveloped and printed—Free 5x7 Colored Silk Enlargement 25c. Prompt Service. Kodak Korner, Box 719, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BEAUTIFUL GLISTENING PRINTS. ROLL developed, 8 guaranteed glistening prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. American Photo Service, 2946-T [illegible], Minneapolis, Minnesota.

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! ROLL developed, printed and two 5x7 enlargements (or one tinted enlargement) all for 25c coin. Reprints 3c. The Photo Mill, Box 629-D, Minneapolis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO SETS DATED prints plus enlargement coupon 25c. Reprints 3c, over 19 reprints 2½c. Jones Studios, Davenport, Iowa, "Where the West Begins."

DAILY SERVICE — ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 guaranteed prints, 25c. Valuable enlargement coupon, 16 reprints, 25c. Modern Finishers, Box 3537-S, St. Paul, Minnesota.

QUALITY COUNTS—TWO DOUBLE WEIGHT glossy enlargements and eight prints guaranteed [illegible] from each roll 25c. Prompt service. [illegible] Photo, Dubuque, Iowa.

ROLL DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH AND two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each; 100 or more 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Missouri.

TWO PROFESSIONAL ENLARGEMENTS WITH each roll developed and printed 25c. Eight reprints, two enlargements, 25c. Hygloss, River Grove, Illinois.

FREE, TWO BEAUTIFUL SILVERTONE ENlargements with film developed, including eight Silvertone prints 25c. New Deal Photos, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

FINER PHOTOS GUARANTEED! ROLLS DEveloped professionally—8 Velox prints, 2 Bromide enlargements—25c coin. Finerfotos, Box [illegible], Minneapolis, Minnesota.

EXPERT FINISHING. BEAUTIFUL NUTONE enlargement free with roll or [illegible] 8 [illegible] 25 [illegible] double rolls, packs 50 cents coin. [illegible] Company, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

ROLL DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE weight professional enlargements, eight guaranteed [illegible] 25c. Perfect Film Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

ROLL DEVELOPED — 116 SIZE OR smaller, 8 beautiful enlargements from your roll 25c. Wisconsin Film Service, West Salem, Wisconsin.

ROLL DEVELOPED, PRINTED AND 2 5x7 enlargements 20c. Reprints 1c. [illegible] 2017 [illegible], Chicago.

FILM DEVELOPED 25c — TWO BEAUTIFUL [illegible] with each roll. Quick service. [illegible] Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

FRAMED 5x7 PROFESSIONAL ENLARGEment 15c. 8 reprints and two 4x6 enlargements 25c. [illegible], Maywood, Illinois.

ROLL DEVELOPED AND 8 GUARANTEED prints, including two enlargements, 25c coin. [illegible], Winona, Minnesota.

ROLLS RUSHED! DEVELOPED AND PRINTed with two supertone enlargements 25c. Four 4x6 enlargements 25c. Newtone, Maywood, Illinois.

SPARKLING SNAPSHOTS. ROLL DEVELOPED, eight sparkling prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. Ace Photo Service, Box 223, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

TWO BEAUTIFUL OLIVE TONE ENLARGEments with 8 guaranteed prints 25c coin. United Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

ANY 6 OR 8 EXPOSURE ROLL FINISHED 20c. Fastest service, best prints. Crown Photo Service, Box 74-C, Kansas City, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FINISHING

SPECIAL — ROLLS DEVELOPED. THREE prints each good negative 25c and this ad. Reprints 3c. Eastman's, Boie, Iowa.

FILMS DEVELOPED. ANY SIZE. 25c COIN, including two enlargements. Century Photo Service, Box 829, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

QUICK SERVICE. ROLLS DEVELOPED 8 guaranteed prints, 2 enlargements, 25c coin. OK Photo Service, Ottawa, Kansas.

GUARANTEED, 20 PRINTS 25c. ROLL DEveloped, 2 prints each, 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kansas.

20 REPRINTS, 25c. 100 REPRINTS, $1. ROLLS developed with 16 prints, 25c. Nordskog, 7, Maywood, Illinois.

20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED 2 prints each negative 25c. Skrudland, 6970-5 George, Chicago.

HAND COLORED ENLARGEMENT WITH EACH roll 25c. 40 reprints 50c. Colorgraph, Dunning Station, Chicago.

FILMS DEVELOPED — 25c. TWO 5x7 ENlargements with each roll. Club Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

FILMS DEVELOPED, 2 PRINTS OF EACH, 25c; 20 reprints, 25c. Pine Photo, E-5134 Nevada, Chicago.

ENLARGEMENT OF EACH PICTURE ON your roll 25c. Cut Rate Photos, Janesville, Wisconsin.

20 STUDIOTONE REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEveloped, 16 pictures, 25c. Four 5x7 enlargements 25c. Deluxphoto, Albany, Wisconsin.

50 EXCELLOTONE REPRINTS 50c. TWO 5x7 enlargements 15c. Film finished, 16 prints, 25c. Speedhop, Albany, Wisconsin.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION—LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VACcination. Government license; money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum and Supply Company, Department M, Kansas City, Missouri.

NO-BLOAT MUZZLE

NO-BLOAT MUZZLE PREVENTS BLOATING. Saves feed. Cows do better. $50 for any that won't work on green alfalfa. See dealer or No-Bloat Muzzle Co., 107 South 24th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

OLD COINS WANTED

$3,000 FOR 1804 SILVER DOLLAR. $5,000 for 1822 $5 Gold piece. Big premiums paid for coins now in circulation. Keep posted. Just issued, only complete 28 page buying catalog of all United States coins minted up to 1936. Special price 15c. American Coin Company, Dept. 123, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

OLD GOLD WANTED

GOLD $35 OUNCE. SHIP OLD GOLD TEETH, bridges, crowns, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment returned. Free information. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Company, 1551 Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SECOND-HAND PIPE

SECOND-HAND PIPE FOR IRRIGATION, posts, fence, etc. E. Cohn & Sons, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

POULTRY REMEDIES

NOX-A-TONE, A VALUABLE TONIC AND builder for baby chicks, growing and mature stock. Assures health, stimulates growth, controls worms. Helps increase egg production and vitality of mature stock. Circular free. 5 lb. carton $1.50 prepaid. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

PHENO-NOX TABLETS CONTROL WHITE Diarrhea and other chick digestive disorders. Produce healthy, fast maturing birds. Circular and sample free. 150 tablets—$1 prepaid. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

STOP LOSSES—FROM COLDS, ROUP, BRONchitis. Use Camphomist, a powerful concentrated spray. Pint—$1 prepaid. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

SILOS

INDEPENDENT — NORTHWEST'S LEADING Silo line for over 30 years. Four proven types. Price ranges to suit your purse or preference. Includes the Utility—a real Silo, efficient, attractive, more enduring than many Silos represented as permanent. Sells in 10x20 size—$115. Catalog on request. Illustrates complete line. Get prices and Pay-Its-Way plan which enables you to have Silo. Pay out of Silo Profits. Independent Silo Co., 535 Pillsbury Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota.

MICHIGAN WAXED CONCRETE STAVE SILOS. Most serviceable silos ever sold. Write for literature and prices. Michigan Silo Company, Peoria, Illinois.

STAMPS

STAMP COLLECTORS—SEND 25c FOR YEAR'S subscription to big monthly stamp magazine and receive 25 foreign stamps free. American Stamp Journal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TELEPHONES AND REPAIRS

FARM TELEPHONES, REPAIRS AND PARTS. Free bulletin. Guaranteed 5 bar wallphone $10 prepaid. Telephone Repairman, Rogers Park, Chicago.

TOBACCO

MANUFACTURED TWIST, SWEET OR NATural, from good old Kentucky leaf expertly cured. 14 big dime twists postpaid for $1. No premiums, no fooling—just good tobacco value with satisfaction guaranteed. Old Tobacco Shop, Paducah, Kentucky.

"KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE" GUARANTEED best grade mild smoking, 12 pounds $1. Juicy red chewing, 10 pounds $1. Manufacturing recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING, SMOKING OR CIGarette tobacco, five pounds $1, ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

POSTPAID 3 YEAR OLD REDLEAF AGED mellow chewing, 10 lbs. $1.25, extra smoking $1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Wilson, Sharon, Tennessee.

POSTPAID 3 YEAR OLD JUICY MELLOW red leaf chewing 10 lbs. $1.25, mild smoking $1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. Moon, Sharon, Tennessee.

GOOD MILD CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5 LBS. 60c; 10, $1. Cigar pipe free. [illegible] Farmers, Mayfield, Kentucky.

PIGEONS WANTED

WANTED—2,000 OLD LIVE BARN PIGEONS, coops furnished, prepaid. Will pay 75c per dozen and express. Write Box 102, Keota, Iowa.

WIND ELECTRIC PLANTS

BUILD WINDCHARGER FROM OLD AUTOmobile generator. Dime brings complete plans and catalog. Motors, Welders, etc. LeJay Manufacturing, 1437 Lake, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOL

CUSTOM WOOL CARDING—YARN, BATTS, blankets, sox, old batting recarded. Make excellent comforter batts from your old woolens. Circulars free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cambridge Woolen Mills, Cambridge, Minnesota.

FARMERS WOOL—MADE INTO BLANKETS, robes, batting and yarns at fair prices. Send for circulars. Monticello Woolen Mills, Monticello, Wisconsin.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR NEW FREE BOOK "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 149-D Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED. LOW COST. REASONable terms. Book and advice free. L. F. Randolph, Registered Patent Attorney, Department 506, Washington, D. C.

TALBERT DICK. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULtation or inquiry information. 418 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BAIR, FREEMAN & SINCLAIR, PATENT ATtorneys, patents and trade marks. 802 Equitable Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS

STROMBERG WINTER LAYERS—22 VARIeties—all grades from flocks bloodtested 100 per cent for BWD and Fowl Typhoid—vaccinated for Roup and Colds. Get these strong, healthy chicks for bigger profits and winter production. Lowest prices on our Utility Grade Assorted, $5.90 per 100, $29.50 for 500. Heavy Assorted, $6.75 per 100, $33.75 for 500. All Leghorns, Anconas, $7 per 100, $33.75 for 500. All Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, All Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, $7.50 per 100, $36.25 for 500. Standard and Special Super quality are from Exhibition quality Matings—Standard priced $1 per 100 more than Utility—Special Super quality $1.50 per 100 more than Standard. Order now, $1 per 100 deposit—balance C. O. D. Stromberg Mammoth Bronze Turkey Poults offer profit possibilities up to $2 per bird. Turkey information folder free. Also new catalog with full information including offer Free Sexing Course, assuring sexed chicks at no extra cost. Stromberg Hatchery, Dept. 7-C, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

REDUCED PRICES ON BAGBY CHICKS FOR June-July delivery. Bred from laying stock that has won 2 World's Championships, 1932 and 1935. All flocks officially bloodtested and approved. Why take chances? 50 Bagby Pullets many times mature two weeks quicker and outlay 100 pullets of unknown breeding at one-half the upkeep cost. Prepaid 100 per cent live delivery. Thousands hatching. Single Comb White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $6.90 per 100. Heavy Assorted $6.40 per 100. Assorted All Breeds, $5.40 per 100. Special—Leghorn Cockerels $2.50 per 100. Send $1 per 100, C. O. D. if desired. For Sex Guaranteed or Hybrid Cross Breed chicks, write for special prices. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 716, Sedalia, Missouri.

DUBOIS HIGH QUALITY CHICKS. A FOURteen day guarantee. All flocks bloodtested and culled. Send in your order today for our big thrifty average chicks. 100 per cent live delivery. We pay postage. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons $6.95 per 100. White, Buff and Black Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, $7.45 per 100. New Hampshire Reds, $8.40 per 100. White Giants $9.80 per 100. White Leghorns (Tom Barron English strain), Mottled Anconas, Brown and Buff Leghorns, $6.45 per 100. Heavy Mixed $5.95. Assorted Mixed $5. Prompt delivery. Dubois County Hatchery, Box 965, Huntingburg, Indiana.

WALKER'S WORTHMORE CHICKS—QUALITY that will fit your need at prices you can afford. Livability tested, replacement one-half price first 14 days. Giant type White Leghorns, Brown, Buff Leghorns $6.75. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $6.90. Add 1c per chick for AAA grade. No down payment. C. O. D. if you wish. All shipments prepaid. Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Missouri.

QUICK SHIPMENT ON BLOOD-TESTED APproved chicks. Prepaid. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. No waiting. Order direct from ad. Send money order or check for full amount of $1 and we'll ship c. o. d. for balance. White Leghorns, Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $6.90 per 100, $33 for 500. Add 1c per chick for AAA Grade and 3c per chick for R. O. P. Sired. Judge Patterson, Box 20, Villisca, Iowa.

SAVE MONEY ON CHICKS FROM REAL breeding farms. Special discounts on future orders booked now. Hardy Northern stock. Customers' tests prove them better layers, greater moneymakers. One of America's greatest poultry breeding organizations. Famous for genuine quality. Free catalog. Iowa Master Breeders, Inc., Dept. 8, Sioux City, Iowa.

SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS. Missouri approved, bloodtested. Leghorns, $7.25. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $7.50. Giants, Brahmas, Minorcas, $8.40. Heavy assorted $6.75. Mixed assorted $5.90. Prepaid. Free catalog explaining 2 week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

MOR-EG SUPER QUALITY CHICKS. LEGhorns, Anconas, $7.10. Minorcas, Rocks, Single Comb Reds, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $7.60. S. L. Wyandottes, Langshans, R. C. Reds, $7.90. White Giants, $8.90. Heavy Mixed $6.75; Assorted, $6.25. Prepaid with cash. Thousands weekly. Money-back guarantee. See Free Folder. Smith Bros. Hatcheries, Box 110, Mexico, Missouri.

WE SEND BIG, HEALTHY CHICKS FROM purebred flocks, culled, bloodtested, shipped to any state hatched, shipped right. White and Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Golden Buff Minorcas, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns. Prices right. Gibbon Hatchery, Gibbon, Minnesota.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS

from healthy blood tested stock. Quick growing chicks. Make good broilers and layers. 100 per cent live arrival. Postage paid. Heim's Hatchery, F343, Lamar, Missouri.

WOODLAWN QUALITY LARGE TYPE LEGhorns and Minorcas and all other leading breeds. Husky, bloodtested, production bred. Flocks sired by R. O. P. and Sons of R. O. P. 230-330 record stock. Biweekly year around. Famed for livability. Woodlawn Hatchery, Woodlawn, Illinois.

SEXED—DAY-OLD LEGHORN AND MINORCA Pullets $13.95 per 100. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons and Wyandotte Pullets $10.95; males $7.45. Postpaid. 10 other varieties. Top service. Catalog free. Hayes Bros. Hatchery, 22 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois.

SUMMER CHICK SALE. BIG BARGAINS. Leading breeds. Highest Quality. Bloodtested. Thousands daily. Immediate shipments. Prepaid. Assorted $5 [illegible]. Steele's Hatchery, E. 3, Wellsville, Missouri.

CLEAN-UP SALE. 20,000 ASSORTED CHICKS [illegible]. Crossed Leghorn, $6.75-100. Heavies and hybrids, $7.40. Circular free. Famous Poultry Farms Assn., R. 152, Shenandoah, Iowa.

LOW PRICES ON ASSORTED CHICKS. ALL breeds $6.95 per 100. All Heavies for broilers $7.50 per 100, 500 $34.50. No money down, prepaid. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

FOR LOW PRICES ON BABY CHICKS, STARTed chicks, and two-week-old pullets write Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minnesota.

EXHIBITION WHITE GIANTS 12c. WHITE and Brown Leghorns cheap. J. R. Moon, Knoxville, Iowa.

STARTED CHICKS

STOP BABY CHICK LOSSES! ORDER STRONG started chicks from Professor King. Two, three, four weeks old. Pullets or cockerels and chicks from purebred bloodtested flocks. All leading breeds. Catalog free. Iowa Hatchery, Iowa City, Iowa.

POULTRY

NOTICE TO POULTRY PURCHASERS

UNLESS THERE IS A PREVIOUS AGREEMENT governing any transaction between buyer and seller, who might advertise in these columns, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead expects advertisers and buyers to comply with the following agreement: Where mature poultry is purchased on mail representations, without inspection, the seller, upon receipt of the purchase price, will ship the poultry to the buyer, with the privilege of examination at arrival. If for any reason the shipment is not satisfactory, the buyer will see that the poultry is properly fed and watered and returned immediately to the shipper, the shipper standing carriage charges one way, the buyer paying them the other way. Upon receipt of the returned shipment in good order, the shipper will then refund the original purchase price. If poultry is shipped a considerable distance, the shipment should be fed, watered and given a one or two days' rest and then returned. This is in accordance to general custom in handling such transactions and is assumed to govern all deals between our advertisers and subscribers. If there is any variance to the above regulations, shippers should notify buyers of them before filling orders.

ANCONAS

ANCONA CHIX FROM BLOODTESTED flocks. $8-100. Central Hatchery, Norfolk, Nebraska.

GOLDEN BANTAMS

EXHIBITION GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM eggs, $1.10 (prepaid). Emil Runtt, Reinbeck, Iowa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

PROSPER BLACK GIANTS: THE GREATEST of all market birds. Lay large brown eggs. Cockerels make the ideal capon. Cockerels $9.50 per 100. Unsorted $8.90 per 100. Shipped C. O. D. Circular free. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

WE SPECIALIZE IN JERSEY WHITE GIANT Chix. Bloodtested flocks. Thousands weekly. $10-100. Special Quality $12-100. Central Hatchery, Dept. W, Norfolk, Nebraska.

BUFF LEGHORNS

BIG TYPE BUFF LEGHORNS. BLOOD TESTed. No money down, shipped C. O. D. Pullets $15 per 100. Unsorted $7.70 per 100, $37.50-500. Postpaid. Master Matings $2 per 100 extra. Circular free. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

WHITE LEGHORNS

LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS BRED TO live, to pay. Bloodtested. Shipped C. O. D., no money down. 100 $7.90, 500 $37.50. Pullets 100 $15. Cockerels 100 $3. Postpaid. Master Matings $2 per 100 extra. Circular free. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

TANCRED—HANSON 300 EGG BLOOD LINE Leghorn chicks at new low prices. Both strains in their purity. Leghorn specialists 28 years. Catalogue free. Box W, Eggland Farms, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

TRAPNESTED WHITE LEGHORNS — LARGE type. Bloodtested, pedigreed, certified, accredited. Prices reasonable. St. Paul Hatchery, St. Paul, Minnesota.

LARGE ENGLISH LOP COMB WHITE LEGhorns. Bloodtested. Eggs 100-$4 postpaid. 6 weeks cockerels 30c. Mrs. Julius Hagge, Sac City, Iowa.

MINORCAS

SPECIALISTS IN BIG TYPE WHITE MINORcas for twelve years. Baby chicks at common hatchery prices. Eggs. Persimits Minorca Farm, Fairmont, Minnesota.

BUFF MINORCAS

HATCH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCA CHICKS, from state's oldest breeders, strongest chicks, nothing better, $9.25-100. Live chicks, your postoffice. Fredrichs Hatchery, Gibbon, Minnesota.

FOR HI-QUALITY BUFF MINORCA HATCHing eggs, champion winners, write Mrs. Raymond Mount, Brandon, Iowa.

WHITE MINORCAS

BIG TYPE WHITE MINORCAS. BLOODTESTed. No money down, shipped C. O. D. 100 $8.90; 500, $42.50. Postpaid. Master Matings $2 per 100 extra. Circular free. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

NEW HAMPSHIRES

ALL STOCK U. S. APPROVED AND PULLOrum tested. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also large type White Leghorns and superior quality Barred Rocks. Madrid Hatchery, Madrid, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

PRODUCTION BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS. Bloodtested. Shipped C. O. D., no money down. 100 $8.90; 500 $42.50. Postpaid. Master Matings $2 per 100 extra. Circular free. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

BLACK POLISH

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH EGGS $1.10 (prepaid). Emil Runtt, Reinbeck, Iowa.

WHITE ROCKS

PRODUCTION BRED WHITE ROCKS. BLOODtested. Shipped C. O. D., no money down. 100 $8.90; 500 $42.50. Postpaid. Master Matings $2 per 100 extra. Circular free. Campbell Farms, Strawberry Point, Iowa.

WE SPECIALIZE IN WHITE ROCK CHIX. Bloodtested flocks. Thousands weekly. $9-100. Special quality, $10-100. Central Hatchery, Norfolk, Nebraska, Dept. W.

QUALITY WHITE ROCK CHICKS FOR SALE. Hatch every Monday. White Rock Hatchery, Kellogg, Iowa.

SUSSEX

SUSSEX CHIX FROM BLOODTESTED FLOCKS. $12-100. Central Hatchery, Norfolk, Nebraska.

DUCKS

WANTED TO BUY — WHITE PEKIN DUCKlings, also Jersey White Giant and New Hampshire Red [illegible]. Schoekel's Hatchery, Springbrook, Iowa.

DUCKLINGS

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS, 25-$4.75; 50-$9; 100-$17.50. Turkey poults, 25-$8.50; 50-$16.75; 100-$33. Baby and Started chix. Circular free. Schoekel's Hatchery, Springbrook, Iowa.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS, 10,000 PER week. Write for prices. Spencer Chick Hatchery, Spencer, Iowa.

SQUABS

CASH CROP WEEKLY RAISING ROYAL squab baby birds. Orders waiting for hundreds of thousands. Marketed when only twenty-five days old. Particulars, picture book for stamp. Write PR Company, 325 Howard, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Additional Classified Advertisements on Next Page

Our Readers Market

(Continued from preceding page)

POULTRY

TURKEYS

40,000 STROMBERG MAMMOTH BRONZE Poults on sale during May and June—most approved, huge, full, thick breasted, stock matching, choice market Turkeys. Folder, prices, facts free. Stromberg Hatchery, Dept. 7-T, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

BUY MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS—POULTS from one of Iowa's finest, largest, most reliable flocks. Write Cull Turkey Farm, Morningside, Sioux City, Iowa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS FROM KEIZER Blue Tag stock. McLeod Hatchery, Shawnee, Kansas.

FOR SALE — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Poults. Rahn's Turkey Farm & Hatchery, Montgomery Lake, Minnesota.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

BUY SCHROER'S BETTER PLANTS: FROST-Proof Cabbage, also Yellow Resistant Varieties, Onion, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Pepper, Eggplant and Sweet Potato plants. Cabbage: Jersey, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Red Cabbage and Collard. Prepaid 100 35c, 250 75c, 500 $1.10, 1000 $1.50. Collect 1000 75c, 2500 and more 60c a 1000. Yellow Resistant Varieties: Marion Market, Allhead, Allseason. Prepaid 100 75c, 250 $1.00, 500 $1.50, 1000 $2.00. Collect 1000 $1.00, 5000 and more 75c a 1000. Onion: Bermuda, Crystal Wax, Sweet Spanish, White and Yellow, and Prizetaker. Prepaid 100 30c, 300 60c, 500 80c, 1000 $1.25. Collect 1000 60c, 5000 and more 50c 1000. Broccoli: Green Italian. 100 50c, 250 $1.00, 500 $1.50, 1000 $2.50. Collect 1000 $1.25, 5000 and more $1.00 a 1000. Cauliflower: Early Snowball. Prepaid 100 75c, 250 $1.25, 500 $1.50, 1000 $2.50. Collect 1000, $2.00, 5000 and more $1.50 a 1000. Celery: Transplanted: Stockle Tapper, Rosy Red, Florida Special, Clark's Early, John Boy, Marglobe, Pennant, Greater Baltimore, Stone. Prepaid 100 60c, 200 $1.00, 500 $2.00. Collect 1000 $1.75, 5000 and more $1.50 a 1000. Pepper: Ruby King, Ruby Giant, World Beater, California Wonder, Pimento, Red Cayenne, Hot Pepper. 100 35c, 200 60c, 250 $1.00, 500 $1.50, 1000 $2.50. Collect 1000 $1.75, 5000 and more $1.50 a 1000. Eggplant: Black Beauty. Prepaid 50 50c, 100 75c, 250 $1.25, 500 $2.25, 1000 $3.00. Collect 1000 $3.00. Sweet Potato: Porto Rico, Bunch Green. Prepaid 500 $1.50, 1000 $2.50. Collect 1000 $1.50, 5000 and more $1.25 a 1000. True to name Varieties, good plants and prompt shipment assured. Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Georgia.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION, PEPPER Plants. Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, best varieties. Tomato: Bonny Best, Marglobe, Rutgers, Stone, Baltimore. 300 65c; 500 90c; 1000 $1.60. Cabbage: All varieties, 300 60c, 500 80c, 1000 $1.50. Onions: Bermuda, Sweet Spanish. 500 80c, 1000 $1.50. Sweet Pepper: 100 40c, 500 $1.25, 1000 $2. Purple plants: Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Red Velvet. 500 $1.25, 1000 $2. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

PLANT ASSORTMENT — 200 FROSTPROOF cabbage, 200 onions, 200 tomatoes, 25 peppers, 25 cauliflower or Broccoli, eggplants, Brussels Sprouts, all Prepaid, $1. Mixed as wanted. 200, 50c; 650, $1; 1,000, $1.50. Postpaid. Express collect 5,000 $5. Large, tough, hand selected, leading varieties. Mixed, packed in ventilated containers. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Company, Jacksonville, Texas.

PLANT COLLECTION—C. O. D. PAY POSTman—100 frostproof cabbage, onions, tomatoes, pepper, Brussels Sprouts, cauliflower, eggplants, Broccoli, mixed as wanted. $1. 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Company, Jacksonville, Texas.

CERTIFIED PLANTS MIXED AS DESIRED, 200 to 1000 not packed. Tomatoes, cabbage, onions, pepper, eggplants, sweet potatoes. 200-70c, 1,000 $1.25. Most all varieties. We are strong in age but old in experience. Frizzell's Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

C. O. D. PLANTS. PAY POSTMAN. 700 FOR Frostproof Cabbage, Onions, Tomatoes, Broccoli, Pepper, Potatoes, Cauliflower, Eggplants. $1. 1,000 $1.25. 5,000 $5. Leading varieties, mixed as wanted. Moospacked. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

SEND NO MONEY. PAY ON DELIVERY. CERtified Frostproof—Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato and Eggplants. Any variety. Mixed anyway wanted. 550, 75c; 1,000, $1.25. 5,000, $5. Quick Shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Company, Jacksonville, Texas.

PLANTS. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, Tomatoes, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Eggplants. 550-$1. 1,000 $1.75. 5,000 $7.50. Prepaid. Any variety. Mixed as wanted. East Texas Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

BUY HARDY NORTHERN GROWN SEED. Alfalfa U. S. Verified. Sweet Clover $3 Bu. Alfalfa $4.50 Bu. Everything in seeds. Write for pricelist today. Cutberty Seed Co., Norfolk, Nebraska.

FIELD GROWN FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, onions, tomatoes, pepper, eggplants, Broccoli, cauliflower. 200 50c. 550 $1. 1,000 $1.75. Prepaid. Prompt shipment. Star Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

ARKANSAS CERTIFIED NANCY HALL, Porto Rico potato plants. 500 $1. 1,000, $1.75. 2,500, $4. Tomato plants, leading varieties. Cow Peas, Portland, Iron T. Red, Russellville, Arkansas.

PAY POSTMAN. FIELD GROWN FROSTPROOF cabbage, onions, tomatoes, pepper, eggplants, Broccoli. 500 65c. 1,000 $1.25. 5,000 $5. Mixed any way. Acme Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

SPRING CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. 65c per thousand. Tomato and Potato Plants $1. Prepaid. California Wonder Pepper, $1.50. W. J. Davis Plant Company, Valdosta, Georgia.

PHALARIS REED'S CANARY SEED. GERMInation 92 per cent, new crop. 25c lb. Purity 99 per cent. Chas. Ramy, Mankato, Minnesota.

ALFALFA

HARDY ALFALFA $5.90. GRIMM ALFALFA $7.50, white sweet clover $2.90, yellow $4, red clover $10.30. All 60 lb. bushel, triple recleaned. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

FLOWERS

DAHLIA SPECIAL! 15 MIXED $1; 100 GLADS $1; 15 Delphiniums $1. 12 hardy Chrysanthemums, $1—Catalog. Clarksburg Dahlia Garden, Clarksburg, Indiana.

SEED CORN

SEED CORN TESTING 85 PER CENT $2 A bushel, 80 per cent $1.25. German or Siberian millet, $1 a bushel. Proso or Hungarian 70c. Bags 30c. J. C. Hansen, Dawson, Minnesota.

EARLY 80 DAYS YELLOW DENT AND TALL Rainbow Flint, germination 90 per cent, graded, $2 bushel. A. Breinhard, Parkston, South Dakota.

SEED CORN—YELLOW DENT, EAR TESTED. Charles Roth, 1 mile East on Highway 20, Waterloo, Iowa.

SOYBEANS

ILLILNI SOYBEANS, STRONG GERMINATION, recleaned and sacked. $1 bushel. J. W. Mitchell, Reinbeck, Iowa.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SOYBEANS

MUKDEN, MANCHU AND ILLINI SOY BEAN seed. Usual high quality. Recleaned, less than 1 per cent splits, 95 per cent germination. Mukden, $1.25 per bushel. Manchus and Illini, $1.15 per bushel. Inoculant, 5 bushel size $1, 2 bushel size, 50c, postpaid. Wayne A. Robinson, Marshalltown, Iowa.

EARLY MATURING, HIGH QUALITY MUKDEN Soy Beans, dull straw, do not lodge, also Illini, germination 97 per cent. Recleaned and bagged. All new crop and contains early. Soil inoculation free. Fricke Bros., Mount Union, Iowa.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

NANCY HALL OR PORTORICAN POTATO plants. Grow your own canning yams. 500 plants, 85c; 1,000 plants $1.65. Prepaid. Large orders $1 per thousand, not delivered. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Duke Plant Company, Dresden, Tennessee.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. JERSEYS, NANCY Halls, Portoricos, leading varieties, large culls, bags and crates. Millions ready. Immediate shipment. $1, 1,000, prepaid; 65c Express Collect. Dealers and large growers write your orders. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Oklahoma.

KANSAS GROWN SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Satisfied customers for 22 years. Red Bermuda, Yellow Jumbo, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico. 100 50c, 200 75c, 500 $1.50, 1000 $2.50 delivered. H. W. Chaney, Iola, Kansas.

MILLIONS STATE CERTIFIED NANCY HALL and Porto Rico plants. Best quality. 500 $1, 1000, $1.75, 10000 $15, delivered. Safe arrival guaranteed. Prompt shipment. A. H. Jones, Trezevant, Tennessee.

MILLIONS NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICAN potato plants. $1 per thousand, 5,000 or more 90c per thousand. Prompt shipment. Self count, orders appreciated. Farmers Plant Company, Gleason, Tennessee.

NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICO PLANTS From Selected seed, per thousand, prepaid. Nancy Halls, $1.25. Porto Rico, $1.35. 5000 lots Nancy Halls only $3.50 by express. Potts and Parks Plant Farm, Gleason, Tennessee.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO SWEET POtato plants. 100 25c, 200 40c, 300 50c, 500 75c, 1,000 $1.25, delivered. Worth's Farm, packed in boxes. Paul Jones Farm, Gleason, Tennessee.

IMPROVED NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO potato plants. Strong, healthy, well grown, hand packed, safe arrival guaranteed. 500 75c, 1,000 $1.25. Theron W. Richey, Gleason, Tennessee.

BEST QUALITY NANCY HALL POTATO plants. Strong, healthy, hand grained, hand packed, safe arrival guaranteed. 1,000 90c. 5,000 $4.25; 10,000 $8. Highland Farm, Gleason, Tennessee.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—IMPROVED NANcy Halls, 500 75c, 1,000 $1.25. 5,000 $2.35, delivered. Satisfactory plants upon arrival guaranteed. Margrave Plant Farms, Gleason, Tennessee.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—GENUINE NANCY Hall from tested seed. Big, strong, well-rooted plants guaranteed. 1000 $1.15, 5000 $3. Gordon Plant Co., Dresden, Tennessee.

NANCY HALL, YELLOW JERSEY, RED BERmuda Yams. 100 60c, 200 $1, 500 $2.25, 1000 $4, prepaid. Healthy plants. Prompt shipment. Fred Wiseman, Mounds, Illinois.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. NANCY HALLS, Portoricans. 500 75c, 1,000 $1.25. Postpaid. Full count, safe arrival guaranteed. Smith Plant Farms, Gleason, Tennessee.

IMPROVED NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO plants. Postpaid. 500 50c; 1,000, $1.35. Avery Allmon, Gleason, Tennessee.

WOOD TICKS

Warm weather and abundant growth of vegetation have ushered in another season of activity for the wood tick, popularly known as the dog tick. Like its first cousin, the Rocky mountain wood tick, the common dog tick is regarded as playing a chief part in the spread of Rocky mountain spotted fever. Altho most ticks are relatively harmless, a small percentage carry the germ or virus of spotted fever. A severe form of Rocky mountain spotted fever has been recognized in Iowa since 1933. Sixteen cases (two fatal) were reported for the three-year period, 1933-35.

For protection against the bite or tissues of infected ticks, persons subject to exposure are advised to wear suitable clothing, avoid direct contact, especially with engorged ticks, and inspect body, neck and scalp frequently, for the presence of ticks. Treatment with vaccine is made in the Rocky mountain spotted fever laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, at Hamilton, Mont. The vaccine increases resistance to the infection when used as a preventive; it is not used in treatment of the disease.

INTERNATIONAL ALBUM

The Review and Album of the 1935 International Livestock Exposition is off the press and ready for distribution at $1 per copy, postpaid. Copies may be ordered from Secretary B. H. Heide, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill. The album is illustrated with pictures of the 1935 champions, Four-H Club winners and various displays, as well as containing a complete list of the winnings in the show.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the advertisement of Duncan's National Auction School, Creston, Iowa. This school will open the fall term on Monday, August 17. For the young man who is looking for a profession that offers wonderful opportunities and the chance to make plenty of money, the auction profession offers just that. The staff of teachers consists of the leading livestock auctioneers, ringmen and livestock judges, who, after lifetimes of service are in position to give to the young men the results of their years of experience in the auction business. Why not be the successful business man of your community? If you are interested, write to H. S. Duncan, President of Duncan's National Auction School, Creston, Iowa, for the free catalog and how to obtain free preparatory instruction. Kindly mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead when you write.

A Study of the Markets

Price Outlook in Terms of Percentage of Ten-Year Average

The table below shows the trend of prices as compared with the average for the corresponding week for the ten-year period, 1926 to 1935. This eliminates seasonal bias and gives comparable figures for last week, two weeks ago, a month ago and a year ago. Comparison of farm prices with prices of other commodities may be made by noting the trend of retail prices paid by farmers and Fisher's wholesale index number.

	Last week	Week before	Month ago	Year ago
Retail prices paid by farmers	88	88	88	93
Fisher's index number	97	98	100	99
Cattle—Chicago—				
1,300 lb. steers	82	83	85	112
1,100 lb. fat cattle	82	85	87	107
Canners and cutters	110	103	105	107
Feeders	91	90	93	96
Hogs—Chicago				
Heavy hogs	121	115	130	125
Light hogs	122	115	132	122
Pigs	121	111	132	120
Sows (smooth and rough)	121	116	129	127
Sheep—Chicago—				
Lambs	88	96	102	64
Grain—Chicago—				
Corn, No. 2 mixed	89	93	91	118
Oats, No. 2 white	69	72	72	96
Wheat, No. 2 red	89	88	89	82
Grain—On Iowa Farms—				
Corn	86	88	91	129
Oats	50	53	52	103
Wheat, No. 2 hard	86	85	87	96
Hides—				
Long type hides—Chicago	85	85	89	82
Mill-Feeds—				
Cotton seed—Milwaukee	78	78	77	98
Linseed meal—Milwaukee	69	66	66	92
Bran—Kansas City	76	76	82	127
Shorts—Kansas City	92	94	90	122
Hay—				
No. 1 timothy—Chicago	65	65	72	117
No. 1 alfalfa—Kansas City	77	81	75	116
Other Farm Products—				
Butter—Chicago	85	85	87	82
Red clover seed—Chicago	88	90	97	75
Timothy seed—Chicago	47	47	44	213
Cotton—New York	82	84	85	89
Eggs—Chicago	87	97	94	117
Fat hens—Chicago	95	95	91	97
Provisions—Chicago—				
Lard	102	103	113	136
Ham	113	113	119	101
Bacon	102	102	108	109
Futures—Chicago—				
Corn—				
July	77	78	78	101
September	78	77		94
Oats—				
July	61	63	64	84
September	66	68		86
Wheat—				
July	82	82	83	84
September	84	84		87
Lard—				
July	97	98	110	131
September	95	97		124
Industrial Products—				
Coke—Connellsville		129	127	139
Pig iron—Birmingham	104	104	105	98
Copper—New York	86	86	85	81
Crude petroleum—New York		93	92	85
Crude rubber	88	79	86	67
Financial—				
Interest, 30 to 90 day paper—New York	40	40	32	8
Industrial stocks	115	116	112	83
Railroad stocks	60	60	56	42
Public utility stocks	67	67	64	42

Livestock Receipts and Prices

The following table gives data as to per cent of ten-year average for receipts and prices as they have prevailed week by week for the past eight weeks. Each week is compared with the 1926-35 average of the corresponding week. Hog receipts, eleven markets; cattle and sheep, seven markets. Sheep and lamb receipts are combined.

HOGS

	Receipts at Chicago	Receipts at other markets	Chicago price
March 29 to April 4	56	57	128
April 5 to 11	47	48	129
April 12 to 18	46	48	130
April 19 to 25	53	52	131
April 26 to May 2	62	54	123
May 3 to 9	59	58	123
May 10 to 16	53	53	115
May 17 to 23	45	45	117

CATTLE

March 29 to April 4	96	102	89
April 5 to 11	79	90	91
April 12 to 18	85	95	91
April 19 to 25	85	92	88
April 26 to May 2	95	92	86
May 3 to 9	88	101	85
May 10 to 16	92	75	81
May 17 to 23	85	84	84

SHEEP

March 29 to April 4	78	75	88
April 5 to 11	65	67	91
April 12 to 18	67	67	97
April 19 to 25	81	69	100
April 26 to May 2	54	84	113
May 3 to 9	50	71	117
May 10 to 16	50	71	113
May 17 to 23	60	77	102

LAMBS

March 29 to April 4	78	75	92
April 5 to 11	65	67	96
April 12 to 18	67	62	100
April 19 to 25	81	69	99
April 26 to May 2	54	84	103
May 3 to 9	50	71	103
May 10 to 16	66	84	98
May 17 to 23	60	77	99

Terminal Supplies

The following table gives the percentage of ten-year average, 1926 to 1935, for the corresponding weeks for the visible supplies of corn, wheat and oats and the storage stocks of butter and eggs.

	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Butter	Eggs
April 4	22	43	163	67	39
April 11	24	42	167	67	43
April 18	26	41	171	70	49
April 25	27	40	181	67	57
May 2	30	40	189	59	60
May 9	32	38	190	46	64
May 16	33	35	190	44	68
May 23	28	33	188	49	69

Railroad Loadings

Figures show percentages for two weeks ending May 9, 1936, of the 1926-35 ten-year average for the corresponding period: Coal and coke 92 per cent, grain 91 per cent, livestock 64 per cent, lumber 71 per cent, ore 72 per cent, and miscellaneous products 84 per cent.

Current Market Prices of Livestock, Hay, Grain and Feeds

CATTLE

	Omaha	Chicago	Kansas City
Medium and heavy steers (1,100 lbs. up)—			
Choice and prime—			
Last week	8.35	8.55	8.25
Week before	8.35	8.35	8.25
Good—			
Last week	7.75	8.15	7.75
Week before	7.75	8.35	7.75
Medium—			
Last week	6.75	7.50	7.15
Week before	6.75	7.50	7.15
Common—			
Last week	6.25	6.85	6.25
Week before	6.25	6.50	6.25
Light, fleshy steers (1,100 lbs. down)—			
Choice and prime—			
Last week	8.35	9.00	8.50
Week before	8.35	9.00	8.50
Medium and good—			
Last week	7.35	8.00	7.50
Week before	7.35	7.85	7.50
Common—			
Last week	6.25	6.85	6.25
Week before	6.25	6.50	6.25
Butcher cattle—Heifers—			
Last week	6.75	7.75	7.25
Week before	6.75	7.75	7.25
Cows—			
Last week	5.62	6.00	5.50
Week before	5.62	5.75	5.50
Bulls—			
Last week	5.50	6.15	5.25
Week before	5.25	5.85	5.25
Canners and cutters—			
Last week	4.35	4.75	4.25
Week before	4.35	4.65	4.25
Stockers and feeders—			
Last week	6.85	7.15	6.85
Week before	6.85	7.15	6.85
Cows and heifers—			
Last week	5.15	5.50	5.25
Week before	5.15	5.50	5.25

HOGS

	Omaha	Chicago	Kansas City
Heavy (250 lbs. up)—			
Last week	9.15	9.50	9.25
Week before	8.85	9.25	8.75
Medium (200-250 lbs.)—			
Last week	9.45	9.60	9.25
Week before	9.12	9.50	9.10
Light (150-200 lbs.)—			
Last week	9.35	9.70	9.35
Week before	9.00	9.15	9.02
Light lights (130-150 lbs.)—			
Last week	9.25	9.75	9.40
Week before	9.00	9.10	8.95
Smooth and rough heavy packing sows (250 lbs. up)—			
Last week	8.35	8.65	8.15
Week before	7.95	8.35	7.75
Pigs (130 lbs. down)—			
Last week	9.10	9.35	9.05
Week before	8.80	8.95	8.75

SHEEP

	Omaha	Chicago	Kansas City
Lambs (90 lbs. down), common to prime—			
Last week	9.00	9.95	8.85
Week before	9.35	8.75	8.62
Spring lambs, med. to choice—			
Last week	11.00	10.85	10.35
Week before	10.50	11.12	10.62
Yearling wethers, med. to prime—			
Last week	7.85		8.35
Week before	7.85		8.20
Ewes, good to choice—			
Last week	3.75	3.15	3.85
Week before	3.75	3.15	3.75

Hogs quoted good to choice; cattle, unless otherwise stated, at average from common to choice.

HAY

	Chicago	Omaha	Des Moines	Iowa farms
Mixed clover, No. 1—				
Last week				
Week before				
Timothy, No. 1—				
Last week		12.50		
Week before		12.50		
Alfalfa, choice—				
Last week	12.00	13.00	12.50	
Week before	13.50	13.00	12.00	
Alfalfa, No. 1—				
Last week			12.50	
Week before			11.75	
Alfalfa, standard—				
Last week	8.50		11.50	
Week before	10.00		12.50	
Alfalfa, No. 2—				
Last week	7.75		9.75	
Week before	8.75		10.50	
Oat straw—				
Last week	6.00	6.50		
Week before	6.00	6.50		

GRAIN

	Chicago	Omaha	Des Moines	Iowa farms
Corn, No. 2Y—				
Last week	81	79½	81	
Week before	80¾	80½	80	
Corn, No. 3Y—				
Last week	82½	78	79	75
Week before	82¾	77½	78	75
Corn, No. 4Y—				
Last week	79	76	76	73½
Week before	78¾	75½	75	73½
Oats, No. 3—				
Last week	57¾	54	58	55
Week before	56½	54½	58	55
Barley—				
Last week	39	30		
Week before	48	32		
Rye, No. 2—				
Last week	57¾	50		
Week before	60¾	50½		
Wheat, No. 2 hard—				
Last week	98¾	89¾	92	87
Week before	99½	88¾	92	87

FEEDS

	Milwaukee	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Des Moines	Chicago
Bran—					
Last week	16.00	14.38	13.75	19.00	19.25
Week before	16.50	15.00	14.25	20.00	19.50
Shorts—					
Last week	19.25	20.38	17.00	25.00	23.75
Week before	19.50	21.12	17.25	26.00	24.25
Hominy feed—					
Last week	22.50	23.50		25.00	27.25
Week before	22.50	23.00		24.00	27.25
Linseed oil meal					
Last week	27.75	28.50	25.50		29.50
Week before	27.00	29.50	25.00		29.50
Cottonseed meal					
Last week	27.00	27.50	28.50		29.25
Week before	27.50	28.00	28.50		29.25
Tankage—					
Last week				47.50	45.50
Week before				47.50	45.50
Gluten—					
Last week	22.50	16.70	19.70		19.25
Week before	17.70	16.70	19.70		19.25
Soybean oil meal					
Last week				22.50	
Week before				22.50	

Quotations at Des Moines in ton lots; all other points, car lots.
Soybean oil meal basis Centerville.

Fresh From the Country

IOWA

Central—Calhoun County, May 27—The month of May was dry until the 21st and 22d, when we had heavy rains, which flooded the lowlands. Corn planting has been going on since May 1, and still continues, while some are already at replanting fields where poor seed failed. Corn 50c, oats 16c, graded eggs 19c to 16c, sweet cream 28c, No. 1 cream 27c, No. 2 cream 26c. The pig crop is falling short. Quite a few colts are being raised. Pastures and small grains were greatly helped by the rains. Gardens are looking good.—H. Wm. Schon.

Central—Greene County, May 25—The rain of May 23 was welcome in the parts of the county where it fell. Pastures are making good growth. Livestock is generally good condition. A number of colts, calves, lambs and May pigs. Young chickens are growing nicely. Corn is up and some cultivating done. Wire-worms and cut-worms are working on corn since the cooler and more cloudy weather over the week end. Eggs 16c, cream 24c. Rye and oats are doing nicely.—Mrs. A. F. Curl.

Central—Webster County, May 25—Favorable weather with local showers for the first two weeks. First planted corn is up and there seems to be a fair stand. Some replanting is being done where poor seed was used. Oats look good, but many fields have a very thin stand. Hay and pastures, also gardens and potatoes, are coming finely. Much of the corn surplus is going to market, and fat hogs are at a new low price every day.—Oscar Peterson.

Western—Franklin County, May 27—Less than 5 per cent of corn planted before May 10, and nearly 90 per cent planted in the two weeks following. In spite of exceptionally favorable weather, a large percentage of fields are showing only one or two stalks in 50 per cent of the hills. Hundreds of acres in other fields now being replanted. Two inches of rain on May 22—a great benefit to hay, pastures and small grain, all of which now look very good indeed. Corn planted two weeks ago now large enough to cultivate.—Jas. T. Thorp.

NEBRASKA

Central—Hall, Herrick, Hamilton, Adams and Howard Counties, May 25—During the last half of May there were some very good rains, which were very helpful, as moisture was needed for all crops—especially gardens. Everything doing very nicely, except the oat crop, which is coming along rather slowly. A good deal of the corn crop had to be replanted. Most of the corn is beginning to come up. Farmers are busy harrowing. A good many young chickens and pigs are being raised. Pastures and meadows are doing well. Livestock of all kinds in good shape. Commission houses are making a number of livestock sales.—George E. Martin.

Eastern—Sarpy County, May 26—It was warm all thru May and the corn is coming fast—and so are the weeds. Corn is mostly a good stand. Some replanting; weak seed, cut-worms taking a little, and moles destroying some. Farmers are beginning to cultivate. Alfalfa and potatoes looking good. Soil is getting dry on top, and a good rain would be welcome.—H. E.

Southeastern—May 26—Jefferson County, May 26—Wheat has made a wonderful growth since the rains. It has stooled out well and is heading now. Rye is also heading. Many oats came up after the first good rains. They are very uneven, some starting to head, some just three or four inches high. Corn planting and listing will be finished this week. Many pieces are up and a number are being gone over the first time. The stands are generally very good. Alfalfa will be ready to cut the last of the week. A good many are summer fallowing to sow alfalfa this fall.—Charles M. Turner.

ILLINOIS

Eastern—Vermilion County, May 24—Most farmers are done planting the first time, but lots of them will have to replant parts of their fields and some all of it. Weak seed is mostly the cause. Wheat is nearly ready to head. Oats will be short unless they start soon. Pastures are good. Lots of soybeans to sow. Livestock doing well. Yellow corn 57c, white corn 58c, oats 20c.—Elmer Varner.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Eastern—Brookings County, May 26—We had over three inches of rain the past week and an inch two weeks ago, and everything looks fine. Corn planting started May 8, and the past two weeks saw 90 per cent or more planted, altho there are still some large fields to plow. The weather has been cool, but early planted fields are up, with a good stand. Lots of pigeon grass in the grain, with some of the poorer barley being plowed up, but grain generally looks fine. New seeding coming up well. Good luck and mostly large litters in the pig family. Lots of baby chicks, altho eggs didn't hatch so well. Lots of colts, but we are short of good stallions. Farm wages up to $2 per day; mostly $1.50. Eggs 17c, butterfat 27c to 29c. No. 3 corn 42c, oats 16c, barley 18c. Most of the schools will close this or next week.—F. C. A.

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Things You Want to Know

Booklets put out by manufacturers in the special fields make a wonderful supplement to the experiment station bulletins on subjects in which farmers are interested. From the list below, check any booklets you desire, and they will be sent to you free of charge. Sign your name and address plainly and mail to Free Booklet Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

....First Aid to Baby Chicks
....Worm Control
....Turkey Health News
....How and When to Vaccinate
....Free Farm Electricity From Wind
....Motor Trip Plans (state when and where you will drive)
....Free Poultry House and Range Shelter Plans
....Tractor Catalog
....New Way to Feed Minerals
....Power on Tiptoe
....Windmills That Cost Less
....Farm Equipment Catalog
....16-page Textbook on Poultry Diseases, Diagnosis and Treatment
....Crib Plans
....Wallaces' Farmer Tour — Glacier Park and Pacific Northwest
....Farm Power That Pays 40 Ways
....Making a Small Flock Pay
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Livestock News

On June 26, Daniel E. Bower, Bridgewater, Iowa, will make a public sale of 40 head of good, well bred Scotch Shorthorns, and he will hold this sale at Greenfield, Iowa, in the sale pavilion. There will be 20 head of cows and heifers and 20 head of bulls in the sale, and we know of no better place where buyers are going to get any more for their money than they will in the Bower sale. For over 30 years, the Bower family has been breeding Shorthorns at this same place, and they have bred a lot of good ones. The families that are the most prominent in the Bower herd are the Cruickshank Victorias, Azales, Village Maids and Jilts. The young bulls and heifers are largely sired by Marshal's Cumberland, one of the best bulls Mr. Bower has ever owned, and some of the cows are bred to him. The heifers are bred to Kilblain's Count, a bull that was bought from Joe Judge, and this bull is a good one. There are a number of very promising young bulls in this sale, mostly sired by his old bull, Marshal's Cumberland, and there are some very choice bulls in this offering. George Gruss, of Greenfield, is selling two good bulls in this sale. One of these is a roan and the making of an outstanding bull when grown out. It will be a good place to buy bulls or females, so we urge our readers to attend if possible. When writing for catalog, please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

A sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle that should appeal to the critical buyer who demands the best in breeding stock will be that of E. A. & E. W. Brown, of Laverne, Minn., with a consignment from the Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N. D., at Laverne, Minn., on June 15. The females are all from the Brown herd and consist of 25 cows and 15 heifers. Practically all of them are bred to Barb of Page, a son of Eventuation of Page, grand champion bull at the 1930 International Livestock Show. The heifers are sired by Erica Erlemore, a son of Black Belmore, and Blackbird Lad 10th of Page, a son of the imported bull, Exaxus of Ballindalloch. These cows and heifers are in splendid condition, and if you are looking for females of quality and breeding that will add prestige to your herd, you certainly will find them in this sale. The bulls selling all come from the Hartley Stock Farm herd, and have been hand picked for this auction. They are sired by such great show and breeding bulls as Revolution of Page 11th, General of Page and Eventuation of Page. Most of these bulls are of serviceable ages, including several tried sires and a number of young show prospects. This is by far the greatest offering of Angus cattle that will sell in the northwest this year. We urge you to write at once for the catalog, which will be sent free to our readers. If it is impossible for you to attend the sale, send your buying order to M. T. White, our field man, who will attend the sale. Laverne is located 86 miles north of Sioux City on Highway 75, and 30 miles east of Sioux Falls. Paved and graveled roads lead to Laverne from all directions. Be sure to mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead when writing for the catalog.

The eighth National Milking Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, held at Waterloo, Iowa, May 23, under the management of Roy A. Cook, was well attended by breeders from many states. The cattle were mostly from Iowa herds, with four head from Borg Farms, Delavan, Wis.; two from Bruington Bros., Cameron, Ill., and three from Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn. The American Shorthorn Breeders Association offered $200 in cash prizes for the show. Dean H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa, placed the awards. The grand championship in females went to Borg's Lula 2d, an October yearling heifer, selling for the top of the sale at $205, to Chas. D. Brown, Wheaton, Ill. Cloverton Queen Gaynor, from E. M. Mitchell & Sons' herd, sold for $190, to F. W. Harding, of the association, on order. Waterloo Lady Clay, from the Paul Dresser herd, brought $190, and went to Rebecca Lyear, De Pere, Wis. The 22 females, including a few calves, averaged $130 each. The top bull, Bar-None Victory, owned by Edgar Wolfe, was bought by the Amana Society, at Amana, Iowa, for $195. Cloverton Kirkwood, a choice red entry from E. M. Mitchell & Sons' herd, and admired by many, went to Will Mitchel, Pipestone, Minn., at $190. The nine bulls made $105 each, with the 42 lots making a general average of $125. Auctioneer was H. O. Tellier. We follow with a list of sales at $100 and over: Females—Lot 1, F. W. Harding, on order, $150; 2, Rebecca Lyear, De Pere, Wis., $135; 3, 4, L. J. Hiller, Des Moines, $160, $175; 5, Rebecca Lyear, $135; 7, Chas. Baumgardner, Dumont, Iowa, $140; 8, Landis Hutmacker, Kent, Ill., $135; 9, L. J. Hiller, $125; 10, Berni R. Wintrich, Earlham, Iowa, $145; 12, Robt. L. Wilson, Dysart, Iowa, $125; 13, Rebecca Lyear, $190; 14, J. S. Leeper, Clarksville, Iowa, $155; 15, L. J. Hiller, $155; 16, F. W. Harding, on order, $190; 17, Landis Hutmacker, $185; 18, 19, Dr. L. D. Mobie, Kansas City, Mo., $130 each; 20, E. De Valois, Sheldon, Iowa, $130; 23, L. J. Hiller, $130; 26, Chas. D. Brown, Wheaton, Ill., $205; 27, Berni R. Wintrich, $125; 28, Rebecca Lyear, $110; 30, J. S. Leeper, $130; 31, Berni R. Wintrich, $100. Bulls—No. 27, Amana Society, Amana, Iowa, $195; 27-A, Myron Reish, La Porte City, Iowa, $125; 40, Will Mitchel, Pipestone, Minn., $190; 47, Robt. L. Wilson, $105.

The Interstate Shorthorn Sale, at Sioux City, Iowa, May 25, or, rather, the postponed February sale, or that part of it that could not, on account of the storm, get to the first sale, was well attended and came out all right. Twenty-nine head of bulls, the most of which were quite young, made an average of $92.58. The top bull was the two-year-old Browndale Marshal, from the J. P. Jennings herd, and he went to Otto Krueger, of Remsen, Iowa, at $155. M. W. Smith sold a nice bull, in Browndale Ruler, just turned a year old, to R. B. McCorkle, Fonda, Iowa, at $145. He also sold No. 27, an eleven-month-old calf, to John Beaver, Struble, Iowa, at $125. Rudolph Novotny, Clarkson, Neb., secured a good bull in Red Dale, from the Clyde Palmer herd, at $147.50. No. 2, a bull from the H. F. Bremer & Son herd, went to W. C. Coon, Correctionville, Iowa, at $115, and he was a real bargain at that price. Fred Wheeler, Sidix, Iowa, also secured a good bull from the Clyde Palmer herd, in No. 19, at $112.50, and No. 20 went to Fred Bertram, Ireton, Iowa, at $105. Peter Wallinga sold two good bulls, in No. 12, to Gust Herbst, Merrill, Iowa, at $115, and No. 11 to A. C. Weber, Le Mars, Iowa, at $112.50. Dewar Bros., Cherokee, Iowa, sold some good bull calves, but their age prevented them getting the big money. Others selling for $100 or over were as follows: No. 1, Henry Swensen, Wentworth, Iowa, $102.50; 11, Nicholas Koehler, Anthon, Iowa, $107.50; 13, Mrs. Minnie Bolinger, Sioux City, Iowa, $120; 18, Chas. Hall, Hudson, S. D., $100; 28 (cow), John Greene, Hubbard, Neb., $112.50; 29 (cow), John W. Blute, Pierson, Iowa, $112.50; 44, A. C. Weber, Le Mars, Iowa, $112.50. Col. John Halsey cried the sale, with Harry Dewar in the ring.

The Nels Denielson Shorthorn sale, at Webster City, Iowa, on May 26, did not draw a large crowd, because so many farmers were plowing corn. However, 34 head of cattle sold at an average of $86.52. The 14 bulls made an average of $85.55. The top bull was No. 9, and he went to J. Jacobson, Story City, Iowa, at $112. Mr. Jacobson was also a liberal buyer of females. No. 3 went to George and Wilbur Lineweaver, Rowan, Iowa, at $162.50, and No. 4 went to Roy Howard, Dana, Iowa, at $105. The top of the sale was Graceful 52d, a nice two-year-old heifer, and she went to Harold Overland, Callender, Iowa, at $150. Mr. Overland was a very liberal buyer of females in this sale. Col. John Halsey did the selling.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO
Makers of "UNION"—"Atlas"—"Herkimer"—"Red Hawk" Tools

Bigger Hog Profits

Are made with **Denison Tile Hog Houses.** They are dry, sanitary, comfortable and healthful. Sickness is reduced, livability of litters is increased, better fattening results are obtained from same feed. Denison Load-bearing Tile walls keep out wind and cold, do not sweat or frost. Sold by local dealers everywhere. Write for booklet, "Proof of Better Insulation."

Mason City Brick & Tile Co.
224 Denison Bldg.
Mason City, Iowa, U. S. A.

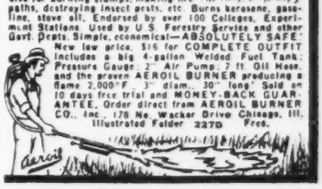
HAY CHOPPING

● With a BEAR CAT get the job done as fast as two men can pitch; three to six ton per hour; feeder is 74 in. long, 42 in. wide with 26-inch cutter. Absolutely feeds itself and blows in barn and no monkey business about it! Also, wonderful Hammer Grinder and Ensilage Cutter and has real capacity with 15/30 Farm Tractor. Write for catalog.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO.
BOX 73, HASTINGS, NEBR.

FREE TRIAL ON THIS NEW WEED BURNER THAT KILLS WEEDS QUICKLY WITH Fire

AEROIL No. 99 FIRE GUN is a torch of 100 uses! Destroys ALL weeds—once and for all. Effective also for burning stumps, making fire paths, destroying insect pests, etc. Burns kerosene, gasoline, stove oil. Endorsed by over 100 Colleges, Experiment Stations. Used by U. S. Forestry Service and other Govt. Depts. Simple, economical—ABSOLUTELY SAFE. New low price, $15 for COMPLETE OUTFIT includes a big 4-gallon Welded Fuel Tank; Pressure Gauge; 7' Air Pump; 7 ft. Oil Hose, and the proven AEROIL BURNER producing a flame 2,000°F. 3" diam., 30" long. Sold on 10 days free trial and MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. Order direct from AEROIL BURNER CO., Inc., 178 No. Wacker Drive Chicago, Ill. Illustrated Folder 227D Free.



HUDSON

"A HUDSON SPRAYER FOR EVERYBODY—EVERYWHERE"

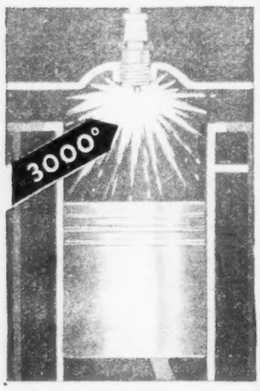
Use Hudson dusters to keep midsummer insects from damaging your garden. Your Hudson dealer has all sizes and types of dusters and sprayers from 5 ounces to 100 gallons. And he'll gladly advise you on the best methods of insect control.

Hudson Products: Sprayers, garden tools, poultry and barn equipment, pumps, etc. Used everywhere.

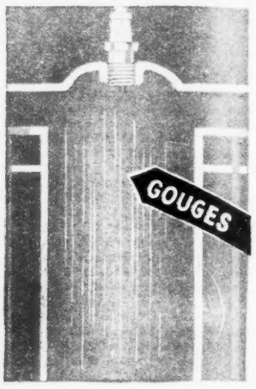
See Your HUDSON DEALER or write for Folder
H. D. HUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.
598 EAST ILLINOIS STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FORDS MILKER
Write MYERS-SHERMAN CO.
2230 S. UNION AVE.—CHICAGO

HEAT CAUSES PISTON GOUGES



3000° of HEAT in your fuel explosion means pistons and cylinder walls get plenty HOT.



HEAT breaks the oil film, and hot pistons *gouge* hot cylinder walls.

TAGOLENE STANDS ABUSE, RETAINS ITS VISCOSITY

Talk It Over with your Skelly Tankman. He knows tractor and truck lubrication. He carries a Skelly chart book, showing just what Tagolene oils and greases you should use for each lubrication point. It pays to hail your Skelly man, and talk it over.

Dawn to Dusk is a stiff job for any tractor. But thousands run 12- to 24-hour days with Tagolene Motor Oils and Greases.

A spark plug fires. Instantly, 3000° of heat. Pistons and cylinder walls and OIL absorb this fiery energy. That's why an oil must stand abuse. Because, if heat ever destroys the oil film, pistons and cylinder walls gouge each other, and soon you face repair bills. New tractors especially need the protection of Tagolene Motor Oil. Skelly places exact Tagolene specifications on a tag on the barrel. You KNOW this oil stands abuse.

Your Skelly Tankman can tell you how Tagolene specifications save you money.

SKELLY TAGOLENE OILS AND GREASES

MRS. BACON BEATS THE HEAT, WITH SKELGAS, REAL NATURAL GAS

Some Day You'll Enjoy

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Costs Less Now Than Ever Before

You can find out NOW about Skelgas, without cost or obligation. Accept Skelgas 5 day trial offer, in your own kitchen **FREE**

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